The Outlook

OCTOBER 11, 1922

A LULL IN THE NEAR EAST

REPRESENTATIVES of Great Britain, France, and Italy are, as we write, entering into conference with Mustapha Kemal at Mudania, an unimportant port on the Sea of Marmora. This conference is nominally of a military nature and aims to frame an armistice between Greece and the Nationalist forces of Turkey. The plan is that it should be followed by a full peace conference at Venice or elsewhere, at which the political and international questions involved should be taken up for final decision. It is, however, probable that at Mudania other than purely military points will be taken up, for the reason that Kemal is still insistent on committal by the Powers to his demands, including his proposal that his army should at once occupy Eastern Thrace up to the Maritza River, and therefore including Adrianople.

In the week ending October 3, Kemal withdrew his troops from some important points in the neutral zone, and in other ways showed that he did not intend to attack the British position at Chanak. It seems obvious that if he ever intended to yield to the pressure of his soldiers to begin war at that point he would have done so at the first possible minute and before reinforcements in troops and naval ships strengthened the position as they have now done. His demonstrations in the neutral zone were largely intended to emphasize his declaration that he does not recognize the existence of such a zone on the Asian side, as his Nationalist Government has never had any part in establishing such a zone. The occupation by Kemal's forces of Erenkeui looked like a serious threat because of its advantageous position for an attack on the little foothold of the British on the Asian coast.

Even now, however, Kemal's reported statements are extreme in their demands. For instance, M. Bouillon, who has been trying to get reasonable terms from Kemal, reported on October 2 that Kemal would not even agree to suspend military movements during the armistice conference except on condition of receiving formal guaranties for the evacuation of Thrace, the establishment of Allied garrisons in the cities of Thrace, the occupation of the line of the Maritza River by Allied troops, the admission of Turkish Nationalist gendarmes into Thrace, the transfer of the civil administration of Thrace to Kemalist officials, and the evacuation of Thrace in eight days by the Greek army. These are matters that ought to be fixed by an armistice rather than conditions for it, and it seems overbearing in Kemal to make such conditions a prerequisite.

Underwood

SMYRNA IN FLAMES—"FROM THE SEA THE SPECTACLE PRESENTED AN UNBROKEN LINE OF FIRE TWO MILES IN LENGTH"

GREECE AND THRACE

THE abdication of Constantine was the natural and inevitable consequence of the collapse of his weak and incompetent administration, which brought about the defeat of the Greek armies in Asia Minor. His son has been accepted, at least temporarily, as ruler by the revolutionary committees and is to be known as King George II. His accession has been informally recognized by Great Britain. Meanwhile, those who have hopes for Greece in the future are still trusting that the wisdom of Mr. Venizelos will be utilized by his country. It is understood that Venizelos has been authorized by the new Government of Athens to act as a sort of special Greek ambassador to all the European capitals to aid the cause of his country.

Thrace seems now to be the center of danger. The Turks declare that the withdrawal of the Greek forces in Thrace is being accompanied by deplorable incidents and massacres, just as the withdrawal of the Greeks in their retreat on Smyrna was accompanied by atrocities and destruction directed against the Mohammedan population. On the other hand, bearing in mind what happened in Smyrna, the danger of evil-doing by the Turks, if they are allowed to take possession of Thrace, is far from negligible.

AMERICA AND THE NEAR EAST

SECRETARY HUGHES has taken a firm and positive position as to the relations of the United States to the new Near Eastern problem. He declares that there is nothing to justify this country in any effort to pacify the Near East by armed force, or to attempt to bring political influence to bear on the international questions involved in which we have not been and are not concerned. On the other hand, our Government proposes to exert all influence possible for humanity, peace, and the protection of American interests. American warships have already aided effectively in the rescue work in Smyrna.

There has been an earnest but not altogether well-balanced effort by those interested in American benevolent and religious effort in the Near East urging our Government to take action. Dr. James Cannon, a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, urged the United States to use its Army and Navy. One newspaper statement, probably exaggerated, says that there have been demands from "hundreds of church organizations that this country fight, if necessary, to protect Christians from the Turk."

The statement by Secretary Hughes was largely in answer to Bishop Cannon's representations. Mr. Hughes declared that we have already done everything possible for relief and in aid to refugees and have exerted influence

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against cruelty and oppression and in aid of "the protection of the Christian minorities and the freedom of the Straits." He says: "These points of the proposal are clearly in accordance with American sentiment." A moderate statement from Dr. Barton, Secretary of the American Board, expresses his belief that, while conditions are serious, they are not alarming, that the Turks are on the whole favorable to American activities in Turkey, and that he does not think that there is reason to fear for the personal safety of our missionaries in Turkey.

QUIET DAYS IN IRELAND

In the six weeks following Michael Collins's death there have been in Southern Ireland less of fighting and disturbance than in any such period since De Valera and his supporters defied the authority of the Free State. One reason is found in the wide sweep of dismay and indignation at Collins's death; another, in the previous defeat of the Republican forces at important points; another, in the serious, business-like way in which the Free State Government is proceeding with the work of organization. It has already made progress with framing the Constitution on the lines of the London agreement, has refused positively to negotiate peace with the insurgents, has demanded surrender rather than an armistice, and has organized a Civil Guard to protect life and property in localities from which the Republican forces have been driven out. The Government has a majority of 65 to 23 in the Provisional Parliament.

One welcome result of all this firm action by the Free State has been the report that Ulster is showing signs of conciliation with Southern Ireland. Its own Parliament is full of dissension; two counties are Catholic and four have a strong Labor representation, so that the old-time Carson Unionist and separatist fervor is no longer what it was. Under the London "Treaty" Ulster has a month after the Free State is formally established in complete form to decide whether she will come in or stay out. Three months ago the Ulster leaders all but raved at a suggestion that little Ireland could get on as one Dominion; now there are signs that it may not be impossible, after all.

GERMANY'S PROFITABLE COMMERCE IN PAPER MARKS

A few weeks ago one of the foremost publicists of France made a statement to a member of the Outlook staff that Germany had received in gold as the result of the sale of the Government's paper marks abroad more than Germany had paid out in reparations. In other words, Germany was engaged in a very profitable transaction as a result of the war, for she had sold worthless money for more than she had been willing or forced to pay in repair of the wanton damage she had done in her neighbor's territory. Such an allegation coming from a French source might be answered by the argument that it was an *ex-parte* statement. Now the New York "World" in a copyright article gives figures based on information from German banks and confirmed by records in America, "checked by a canvass of the big cities of the United States and the scrutiny of eminent, thoroughly experienced banking and foreign exchange specialists" (to use the "World's" own phrase), which thoroughly uphold that statement of the French publicist.

According to the "World's" article, all the German paper marks in the world are worth to-day; at the current price, about $175,000,000; and yet for the paper marks that have been sold in this country alone Americans have paid $960,000,000 in gold.

In the end of course such business as this can only bring distress to the German peoples as well as loss to the "investors;" but it is highly profitable to the German Government and to those speculators who have been getting their rake-off on the multitudinous transactions that have constituted this commerce in virtually worthless paper. So great was the business carried on at one time that the German Government printing-presses were unable to print marks fast enough to supply the demand. On an average, the marks were bought in America at $12 a thousand. Now they are worth less than 70 cents a thousand. The deluded American buyers have got the paper and Germany has received the gold. Most of those who bought these marks were Germans in America or Americans of German descent. This is the way that Germany has got the gold to pay her reparations. In fact, as the "World" article states, in this way the buyers of German marks "have given to Germany more than twice as much gold as Germany has paid in gold in war reparation payments to date, $365,637,000."

All this does not lessen the suspicion that the German Government has been quite willing to find itself in what to a private business concern would be insolvency.

KALEIDOSCOPIC CHINA

Nothing better illustrates the rapid shift of Chinese politics than the fact that since the writing of Upton Close's study of the relations of Wu Pei-fu and Sun Yat-sen in the reconstruction of China (printed in this issue) most encouraging progress has been made in accommodating the divergent views of these leaders. The compromising of position has been facilitated by the insistence of President Li Yuan-hung, acting as the chief executive in Peking, that a settlement be reached securing the support of Sun Yat-sen.

The attempted betrayal of Sun by his chief General, which sent Sun from Canton in midsummer, has reacted in Sun's favor and has left him, as the leader of revolutionary republicanism, in a pivotal position. From Shanghai headquarters he has become a veritable clearing-house of opposing factions. To the present moment there has been no settlement of China's internal political difficulties, however, as the followers of the erstwhile South China Government are sticking by Sun Yat-sen. It appears that a fusion of North and South in the Peking Cabinet is in the wind. Its success depends upon how far Sun Yat-sen is insistent upon a house-cleaning in China's capital, to what extent Wu Pei-fu and other moderate military leaders will support it, and whether or not the "father of the Chinese revolution" will consent to a compromise settlement.

At this time there looms in the Manchurian offing Chang Tso-lin, the defeated but far from vanquished rival of Wu Pei-fu in last spring's North China hostilities. In Peking Li Yuan-hung, temporary President in China's emergency, holds forth as an old friend of Sun Yat-sen and his fellow-workers bent on securing the co-operation of all factions in the troubled Republic or resigning in an admission of defeat. Dominating the military situation in the eighteen provinces, Wu Pei-fu stands as a censor of the politicians and a patriot seeking unification on the best terms possible. In Shanghai there is Sun Yat-sen, perhaps the key to China's future, holding relentlessly to what he would make the realities of Chinese democracy in Peking.

KATO, THE LIBERAL

When Admiral Baron Kato became Prime Minister of Japan last June, it was natural for Americans unacquainted with the details of Japan's politics to assume that, with a naval officer at the head of the Government, the military party of Japan would be strengthened. As a matter of fact, however, Admiral Baron Kato, as we pointed out at the time, is of liberal mind and believes in civilian control and party responsibility. The task of such a man in the Government of Japan is not easy; for traditionally, both the

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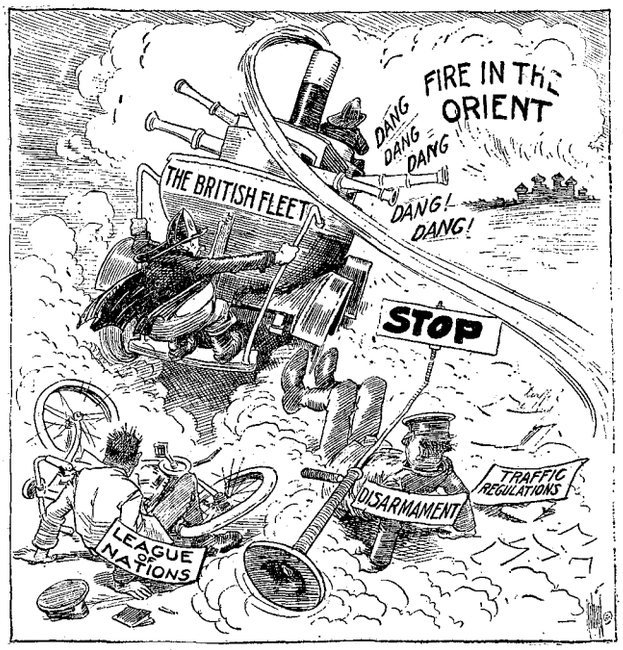
TURK TO CHRISTIAN

(As You Like It, Act IV, Scene 3)

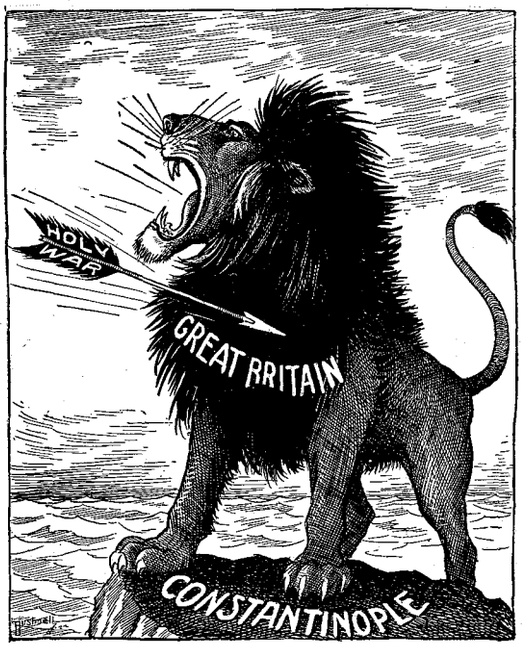
Ireland in the Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch



THE FIRE DEPARTMENT DROVE RIGHT THROUGH THE TRAFFIC OFFICERS

From H. H. Metters, Columbus, Ohio

Bushnell for the Central Press Association



THE MOSLEM CHALLENGE

Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

ANOTHER BOMB?

From Julie Koch, St. Louis, Mo.

Knott in the Dallas (Texas) News

THE HELPING HAND

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army and the navy are under the control of Ministers who are responsible directly to the Emperor. To change that control without affronting the people's regard for the sacredness of the Emperor's person and authority requires statesmanship, and the fact that a great change was brought about by the late Mr. Hara, who was assassinated for his liberal tendencies, was proof of the statesmanship of that eminent Prime Minister. Now Admiral Baron Kato, according to a despatch from the well-known publicist B. W. Fleisher to the Philadelphia "Public Ledger," is facing a very acute situation in which the militarists and the anti-militarists are ranged against each other, and, as a consequence, the Prime Minister is threatening to resign.

The issue has arisen out of the withdrawal of the Japanese forces from Siberia. The presence of those forces in Siberia long after the war and after the American forces which went in at the same time were withdrawn was one of the obstacles to the belief on the part of many Americans in Japanese good faith. When the Washington Naval Conference was adjourned last February, Japan had given promises to withdraw from Siberia as soon as possible consistently with the protection of Japanese civilians there. The cynical were inclined to regard such a promise as worthless, inasmuch as there would always be a good excuse for keeping troops to protect civilians under the circumstances. Nevertheless, Japan has been taking measures to fulfill her promise, and Japanese troops have been evacuating the region. Indeed, so far as the evacuation goes, it was reported that Russian Communists and Russian Anti-Communists have troops concentrated ready to dispute with each other the right to take the place which the Japanese troops are leaving. The crisis in the Japanese Government has arisen, not over the withdrawal of the troops themselves, but over the disposal of arms and ammunition, which include some of the material left by the Czechoslovakian army which evacuated Siberia two years ago. It is now reported that, contrary to Japan's promise to keep out of factional fights in China, a large quantity of these munitions have been sold to the Manchurian military despot, Chang Tso-lin. The disposal of these munitions in this way puts Japan in a position of ally to one of the most disturbing factors in the Far East. It had been repeatedly charged that Japan has been secretly abetting Chang's aggressive tactics, and this sale of arms seems to confirm that allegation. According to the "Public Ledger" despatch, this sale was made under the authority of the Japanese military chief of staff without consulting with the Japanese Government. It is such action on the part of military authorities without the consent of the civilian Government of Japan that has repeatedly put Japan in an embarrassing position in her relations with other Governments. Admiral Baron Kato is evidently undertaking to make this a test case. On the one side, there are the Japanese army officers who want to be accountable to nobody but the Emperor, and on the other side are Admiral Baron Kato, his War Minister, General Yamashina, and the former War Minister, General Tanaka, who wish to have the military party subordinate to the authority of the civilian government. "If the chief of staff is unyielding," says the special despatch from the correspondent of the "Public Ledger," "Baron Kato will offer to quit the Cabinet as an alternative."

It is evident that Japan is passing through a period of development in which political decisions will be of the utmost moment and consequence. Not only will Japan's own prosperity and progress depend upon these decisions, but also good relations between Japan and other nations. All the evidence which has come to us indicates that Admiral Baron Kato is on the side of progress in Japan and international justice and peace. The very fact that he is making a fight on this issue is reassuring to the best friends that Japan has in other countries, and it confirms their faith in her.

HOW FRANCE AND AMERICA ARE HELPING EACH OTHER

On the steamer Chicago, from Havre, France, on September 19, sailed a large number of American students returning from a summer abroad to their respective colleges and universities.

But there also sailed forty-two young French men and women who attracted equal notice. They had been selected for the scholarships offered by our colleges and universities. These students will join about a dozen others, also scholarship-holders, who are remaining in America for a second or third year of study.

The French Government furnishes transportation to and from the American institutions. A large number of the students will remain in the East because of the expense involved in traveling to our Western colleges and universities; perhaps most of the students will be attracted to our institutions of the Middle West.

As to scholarships and fellowships in French universities for our college men and women, it is gratifying to note that the number of them has been increased from 50 to 62. These fellowships are in addition to those—some thirty in number—maintained by the American Field Service Fellowships Society, and also to those privately founded. The last named were in large measure established to commemorate the heroism of Americans who died in France during the war.

Further information concerning the scholarships in French universities may be obtained by writing to the American University Union, 1 Rue de Fleurus, Paris.

OXFORD DEBATES IN AMERICA

As readers of The Outlook know, there is at present in this country a debating team from the University of Oxford. Already Oxford has met Bates on its home grounds. The decision in favor of Bates was rendered both by judges, according to the American plan, and the audience, according to the British method. An editorial discussion of Anglo-American methods of college debating has already appeared in The Outlook, and in a forthcoming issue there will be an article by Ralph M. Carson, the American Rhodes Scholar who was President of the Oxford Union last year.

Concerning the Oxford-Bates debate the New York "Evening Post" says:

> The three Bates debaters regarded themselves as a team, they carefully divided their "points," they shunned repetition, and they filled their speeches with a maximum of unassailable "evidence." The British debaters, on the other hand, spoke as individuals, did not mind contradicting one another slightly, were intent on thought rather than facts, and gave no attention to rebuttal.

The Oxford team is to speak at several Eastern universities before its return to England. At Harvard, at any rate, the debate is to be carried on according to the English system, as the audience will give the only decision which will be rendered. At Harvard each speaker will have the floor for fifteen minutes and there will be no rebuttal. The Harvard debate will be held before this issue is published, and the subject defended and attacked will be: "Resolved, that the United States should immediately join the League of Nations."

A NEW UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC CODE

Yale, Princeton, and Harvard have formulated an athletic agreement which is admirable. Of course this agreement does not indicate any radical departure from present practices, as some commentators would have it, but is very largely merely a codification of the public opinion of these three universities. It puts in explicit terms ideals which have been generally held by

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graduates and undergraduates of Yale, Princeton, and Harvard.

The terms of this agreement are worthy of study by all those who are interested in cleaning up the amateur athletic situation in America. The present regulations, supplementary to those already in existence, include, first, a requirement that—

> The university committee on eligibility shall, in advance of competition, require of each candidate for competition in any sport a detailed statement of the sources of his financial support, including any sums earned during vacation. In the case of each athlete who is shown to have received financial aid from others than those on whom he is naturally dependent for support, the committee shall then, in advance of his competition, submit the facts to the committee of the three chairmen (representing the three universities), which shall decide upon his eligibility.
>
> In cases in which the motives for extending aid to an athlete are not clear to the committee of the three chairmen, that committee shall take into account failure on the part of the athlete to maintain a creditable record in his academic course in character, scholarship, and willingness to meet his obligations, as evidence that a continuance of financial aid to the athlete on grounds of character, scholarship, and conduct seems unwise, and that therefore the committee may have to declare him ineligible.

An athlete is barred from participating in college sports if at any time he has received any pecuniary reward from any connection with athletics, and a student is also barred from any athletic team or crew who receives, "from others than those on whom he is naturally dependent for financial support, money by gift or loan, or the equivalent of money, such as board and lodging, etc., unless the source and character of these gifts or payments to him shall be approved by the committee of three chairmen on the ground that they have not accrued to him primarily because of his ability as an athlete."

Two important sections of the new agreement state that any student who transfers to Yale, Harvard, or Princeton from any college or university shall be ineligible to represent these institutions in any sport in which he represented his former college or university except when playing against the university from which he transferred, and that the "three universities wholly disapprove of all propaganda, either through special inducements or through disparagement of other institutions, to induce boys in the schools to go to a particular institution."

Concerning coaches, the agreement says that "it should be the aim of each university, as far as practicable, to have the coaching of all teams done only by members of its regular staff," and that "while under contract no coach shall write for publication on the subject of athletics without first submitting for approval by the university authorities any articles intended for publication."

The agreement prohibits athletic practice prior to the week before the universities open, reduces the length of athletic schedules, and forbids post-season contests. Two wise provisions require that athletic schedules shall include so far as possible only contests with teams representing institutions setting similar standards of eligibility and that athletic publicity shall be subject to constant supervision and study in an effort to lessen undue emphasis upon athletics in general and football in particular.

Levick

MISS GLENNA COLLETT, WINNER OF THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS

THE WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

YOUTH has been served in the women's amateur National golf championship as well as in the men's, for the victory in this year's tournament has gone to Miss Glenna Collett, of Providence, Rhode Island. In the finals she defeated Mrs. William Gavin, of England, by five up and four to play. Four former American title-holders fell by the way during the progress of the tournament. In the final match Miss Collett scored a forty-three and a thirty-eight for a total of eighty-one strokes in the morning round. Any man not in the first flight who plays nine difficult holes in thirty-eight strokes generally feels like going home and buying himself a cup. Such a score is ample testimony of the quality of Miss Collett's golf.

The tournament was held at White Sulphur Springs, Virginia.

LÉON BONNAT

WE hereby express our gratitude to the New York "Times" for printing on the editorial page of its issue for September 22 a delightful article on the late Léon Bonnat, the French artist who died last month at the ripe age of eighty-nine. Bonnat was one of the most popular and successful of French portrait painters during the last half-century, and made a fortune with his brush. Many well-known American artists were pupils in his studio from time to time, such as: Edwin H. Blashfield, President of our own National Academy; H. Siddons Mowbray and Henry Oliver Walker, the distinguished mural painters; Charles Y. Turner, widely known for his figure and historical paintings; and William A. Coffin, of the National Academy, and author of the "Times" article.

Bonnat was apparently a great personality as well as a successful artist. Indeed, it is his personality as portrayed by Mr. Coffin that is of special interest to the layman. He did not indulge in "blurbs" in his studio; the highest commendation which he ever gave to a pupil was, *"Pas mal!"*—not bad. It is evident that he believed that genius is composed of perspiration as well as of inspiration, for, "a remarkable and accomplished draughtsman himself, he insisted upon his pupils working incessantly to arrive at the fairest measure of success they might show themselves capable of achieving." Although he had what some painters scorn, a social success as a portrait painter, it did not spoil his intellectual standards, as the following anecdote related by Mr. Coffin indicates:

> One time when I was in his studio in his fine house in the Rue Bassano, Bonnat had, among other canvases on his ten or twelve big easels, a portrait of Mayor Hewitt, a most excellent work by the way, and a full-length picture of an American gentleman socially well known, in hunting costume, as he appeared on his estate in Scotland. He told me he was one of my compatriots, naming him, and then, indicating the Hewitt portrait, he said: *"Mais, voila un homme intelligent."*

During the war Bonnat worked actively in an association, of which he

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was the founder, for the benefit of families of artists who had been killed in the conflict, and co-operated in full sympathy with the American Artists' Committee of One Hundred, which was organized for the creation of a relief fund for the families of French soldier-artists. That Committee, by the way, is still in existence and is proposing to continue its aid to the dependent widows and children of French artists during the calendar year 1922. It may be that there are some who read these lines who have had pleasure from the canvases of Bonnat and may like to express their pleasure by sending a contribution to William A. Coffin, Chairman of the American Artists' Committee of One Hundred, 58 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York City, for the benefit of these artists' families.

CLARK OF THE OREGON

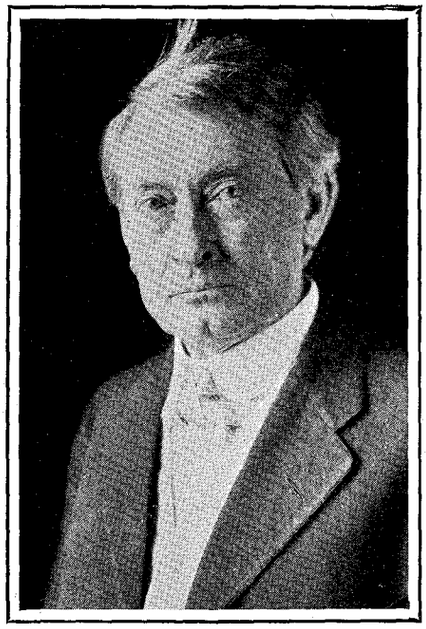
We do not think often nowadays of the anxieties and feats of the Spanish War. The death of Rear-Admiral Charles E. Clark brings back vividly, however, an adventure which was rightly a nine days' wonder at the time of its occurrence. It will be remembered that while Cervera's whereabouts were unknown Captain Clark was intrusted with the dangerous task of bringing the Oregon from the Pacific coast to augment the Atlantic Fleet. He left San Francisco on March 19, 1898, and sixty-seven days later steamed into Jupiter Inlet, on the coast of Florida, unharmed and ready for battle. There was no Panama Canal in '98, and between Captain Clark and his destination lay the turbulent waters of the Horn and possible attack by a Spanish torpedo-boat.

During Captain Clark's historic voyage he passed Captain Joshua Slocum voyaging alone around the world in the little nine-ton Spray. Slocum did not know of the declaration of war against Spain. It was therefore an alarming sight to find the Oregon flying the signals C B T, which meant, "Are there any men-of-war about?" Captain Slocum signaled back, "No," and as the Oregon passed by hoisted the international code flags which meant, "Let us keep together for mutual protection." In the account of his voyage he wrote that Captain Clark did not seem to regard this signal as necessary! We wonder if any naval officer can tell us whether or not Slocum's signal was made out on board the Oregon. Slocum says that the Oregon's great flag dipped beautifully in reply to the lowered colors of the Spray. We suspect that if Captain Clark had made out the Spray's final signal he would have replied to it in a manner worthy of Slocum's gallant jest.

Rear-Admiral Clark was seventy-nine years old at the time of his death. He belonged to a great naval tradition, for he was in a ship which followed Farragut over the torpedoes and past the forts in the battle of Mobile Bay. Rear-Admiral Clark retired from active service in 1905 on his sixty-second birthday.

THE PASSING OF TOM WATSON

Between democracy and demagogism the dividing line is not always easy to trace; and yet there are no two qualities of government which are more contradictory. Originally the name demagogue was applied to a man who successfully led the people in the art of self-government, which is the art of political and social self-restraint. Nothing could be further in purpose and character from such a man than one who seeks and obtains power over the people by inciting their passions and intensifying their prejudices; and yet it is to this opposite extreme that the name demagogue has come to be applied. Undoubtedly, many a true leader of the people in self-government has found it impossible to lead by virtue of reason alone, and undoubtedly many a man who has mounted to power through popular passion has served some good end at one time or another in his career; and therefore the determination whether a man is a demagogue in the one sense or the other has been at times a matter of opinion rather than of demonstrable fact.



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THOMAS E. WATSON, OF GEORGIA

To many thousands of persons in the South, and particularly in his own State of Georgia, Tom Watson (as he liked to be called), who died on September 26, was a demagogue in the good old sense. He was regarded as a leader of the oppressed and unprivileged in their struggle for emancipation. As one eulogist, writing in the Atlanta "Constitution," said of him on the day after his death: "As a practicing lawyer, when he traveled from one end of Georgia to the other in criminal cases, in which he specialized, he invariably fought the battle of the defendant and not the prosecutor. . . . It was this spirit for the man who was down, for the farmer who was struggling, for the laborer who was fighting the tide, that made him the idol of the poor." As a consequence, Watson gained a following which he commanded as few officers can command their men even in time of war. As another eulogist said of him in the same newspaper: "When 'Tom' Watson appeared before his people, he played on their emotions like a master of the violin plays on his delicate instrument. . . He molded the opinions and thoughts of his followers like so much putty, and with most of them it was only for him to say and for them to do."

No man can attain this position in any community without exceptional ability. Tom Watson was a man of mental vigor and brilliance. Proof of his ability abides in some of the books he wrote, notably his two-volume work "The Story of France," which is a picture of France as distinctive as Carlyle's "French Revolution," and, like Carlyle's book, is as much a portraiture of the author as of his subject.

Unhappily, the gifts of Thomas Edward Watson were ill employed. His power to sway the people by eloquence was perverted again and again to the arousing of racial animosities, religious prejudice, and class hostilities. His influence was immeasurably hurtful to right relations between whites and blacks in his State and elsewhere. He aided the unthinking hate of the Jews as Jews. He made it more difficult rather than less difficult for conscientious Roman Catholic and Protestant citizens to live in amity side by side. And he tended to arouse in the minds of all who were poor a feeling of distrust for all who were rich, without regard for character. During the war he was an obstructionist. He sought to prevent the sending of selective service men for the war overseas. His periodicals, "The Weekly Jeffersonian" and "Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine," became so hostile to the effective prosecution of the war that they were excluded from the mails. After the war he made himself notorious by bringing unsubstantiated charges of the most atrocious character against American overseas officers. His constructive record is very slight.

Born in Columbia County, Georgia, Thomas E. Watson was a student for

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(C) Underwood
ALFRED E. SMITH

two years in Mercer University, taught school, and was admitted to the bar. He was elected to Congress as a Populist and was the Populists' Vice-Presidential candidate in 1896 and Presidential candidate in 1904. He was elected in 1920 to the United States Senate, having defeated both Senator Hoke Smith and Governor Dorsey in the Democratic primaries, and died before eighteen months of his six-year term had elapsed.

TWO SIGNIFICANT POLITICAL CONVENTIONS

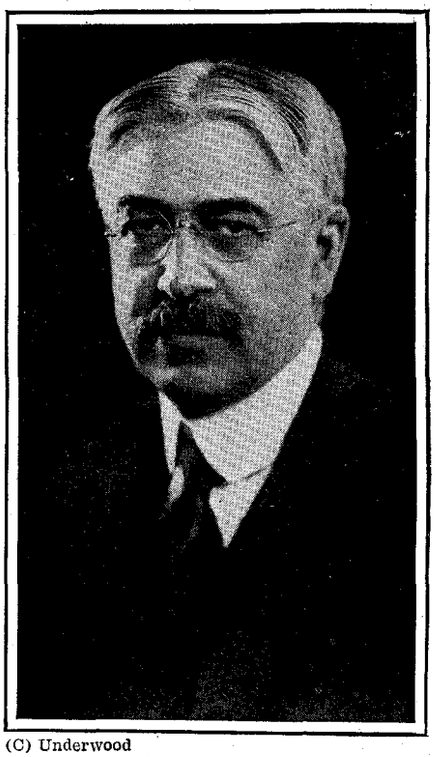
THE Republicans and the Democrats have held their conventions in the State of New York, the one at Albany, the other at Syracuse. Each gathering marked the return of the convention system for the nomination of State officers.

A friend of The Outlook who was an eye-witness of the Republican Convention at Albany writes to us of it as follows:

> It seemed strangely something that hadn't the reason it once had. There were over a thousand persons (delegates), I believe, all very much alike in appearance and manner of speech. I never saw so many people together who were so much alike.
>
> "What does your political-philosophical makeup say to this?" asked a friend.
>
> I said it seemed much of the same thing.
>
> "Yes," said he. "It is all Governor Miller."
>
> I told him I didn't object to that, and I didn't. But I kept on thinking, "Is this the best we can do with a serious job?" Groups here and there were talking like stock brokers. About twelve men were upstairs slate-making at the Ten Eyck [a well-known Albany hotel]; and in the lounge both men and women were yawning and asking, "When do we eat and is it fixed yet?"
>
> Really, at both Syracuse and Albany one man has been doing all the thinking for the State. This is not so anywhere else in the world to-day. We are back in the good old '90's, bag and baggage, in this State.

Not quite, we believe, for now the delegates to party conventions are chosen by direct election by the party voters in the direct primary. As a consequence, in the conventions this year the personal quality of the different delegations was much improved over the old days of unrestricted selection by the bosses; but the failure of the Convention as a deliberative self-governing body was as marked as it always has been and always will be, except in those special cases when the public is greatly aroused over political conditions. A thousand men and women meeting for two days only are incapable of reflection or of self-mastery. A convention is essentially a social function; useful enough in its way as a means of bringing a thousand representatives of the party from all parts of the State into closer touch and unity, and sometimes helpful to the leaders as offering an opportunity for a test probe of public opinion while the slate and platform are being made. But the real work of preliminary jockeying and final decision is always done by a few outstanding political personalities who meet more or less secretly in a hotel suite, and not in the convention. It is in the human nature of the situation, and it cannot be changed by statute.

The chief surface features of the two Conventions appear to have been somewhat as follows. The Republican gathering was dominated almost completely by the leadership of Governor Miller. His term of office has been marked by an economical and intelligent direction of government, and his unusual ability both as a party manager and exponent of public opinion has made him the chief asset of the Republicans in New York. He swept the slate practically clean of the State officers who served with him during his first incumbency, and selected an entirely new ticket, with the exception of State Treasurer, to stand with him for his second campaign. There seems to have been a reason in every case, and the Republican public has taken little umbrage at the Governor's drastic action. His course in this matter is a most practical admission of the need of the so-called short ballot in State government, which means in essence that the Governor should have authority to select the chief State officers who really make up his Cabinet and who should be chosen for their team-work qualities. Governor Miller has fulfilled the short-ballot idea by a short cut of gubernatorial pressure upon a Convention which was absolutely beholden to his renomination. Of course nobody but a candidate in the position of Governor Miller could accomplish the reform in this way.



(C) Underwood
NATHAN L. MILLER

The Democratic gathering was characterized by a struggle for control between the forces of William Randolph Hearst, the well-known editor, and the forces behind Alfred E. Smith, former Governor of New York. This Convention had less of the self-governing quality than the Republican Convention. The Republicans at least nodded assent to what they knew beforehand was going to happen. The Democrats had not the slightest idea of what was going to happen until they heard it from the Tammany machine leader at the final session; and then they also cordially acquiesced. Hearst was repudiated and Smith was again made the standard-bearer of his party. The Republican platform is dignified, orderly, economical in its tendency, conservative, and practical. The Democratic platform has a great deal of humanness in it, but is stuffed with schemes of municipal operation and with ideas and suggestions of government action for human welfare which would probably swamp a municipal or State

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treasury if carried out. The Republican platform favors slow advance, only as fast as the State can pay for and manage it. The Democrats in New York seem to be for headlong advance, whether or no. A wave of "torrential" emotion swept the Convention at Syracuse upon the reading of the plank demanding the legalizing of beer and light wines as beverages of the people. But, as one of the participants said to the man next to him: "It doesn't mean anything. I have lapped up enough of it myself, but I'm glad that my two boys are growing up in a ginless generation!"

Underneath these surface ebullitions and intimations the fact seems to be that the same conservative forces of the country were behind both Conventions, working out their will. There was some alarm in high conservative centers outside as well as inside the State of New York that Hearst might secure the gubernatorial nomination, perhaps be elected, and win the Presidency in 1924, becoming the leader of the radical irresponsibles in the Nation. These influences and the natural trend of desire on the part of the Democratic rank and file united to push Hearst aside with Smith, who has had a sensible career and is now connected with a large business enterprise in New York City. There is no reason to believe that Smith cared to be nominated, except to keep Hearst away from the centers of control of the Democratic party. The conservatives in both parties are now likely to join with the majority of the citizens of the State in electing Miller. Miller is a natural conservative, but it is usually true that honest conservatives under responsibility become liberal, and that is what is happening to Miller. His record is one of moderate rational advance.

The Hearst forces regard this conservative tendency in the State of New York as reactionary and denounce it. Probably the true interpretation is that it really fulfills the present desires of the voters. Throughout the world radicalism and Socialism are just now under the ban of common sense because they are associated with disorder and starvation. Whatever may be said of conservatism and capitalism, they at least have the merit of being able to feed the world.

When we meditate upon such conventions as these which we have described and reflect upon what lies behind, we are more than ever impressed with the lines of the "Rubaiyat:"

> We are no other than a moving row
> Of visionary Shapes that come and go
> Round with this Sun-illumin'd Lantern held
> In Midnight by the Master of the Show.

INSIDE AN EDITORIAL OFFICE LOOKING OUT

LETTERS which sometimes come to The Outlook indicate a curious lack of knowledge and comprehension of the purpose and habits of editors in general. A composite picture of an editorial office, drawn from these letters, would have something of the following appearance.

Between the elevator door and the *sanctum sanctorum* is drawn up a phalanx of grim and determined office boys who have received positive instructions to mislay or reject every tenth manuscript which shows its head over the threshold. Behind these office boys is placed a row of primary school graduates, and behind these primary school graduates a row of grammar school products, and behind them still another row of high school luminaries—and these three barriers are, respectively, commissioned to reject every ninth, eighth, and seventh manuscript upon which their hands may fall. It goes without saying that they are all instructed under peril of death not to read a single line of anything which they may receive.

The residue of this process of decimation and worse is given then to a group of disappointed authors with fixed ideas as to the type of material of which they can approve. The manuscripts which those readers leave intact are then deposited upon the desk of an Olympian editor (probably pictured with sideburns), whose only test for acceptance is summed up in the question, Is or is not this article signed by a PROMINENT and WELL-KNOWN writer?

Possibly this picture is a trifle highly colored, but we think it contains elements of truth.

Those would-be contributors to the magazine field who entertain a notion similar to this ought to take a little time to put themselves, theoretically at least, in an editor's shoes and imagine what it is to sit in an editorial office, looking out rather than in. They might begin by asking themselves, "Why is an editor?" It is possible that we may be able to help them to answer by giving our own definition.

An editor is an architect. He wants to build homes for the minds of people. The better homes he builds, the more people there will be who demand his services and the greater his reward, both tangible and intangible. Of course different kinds of editors have different ideas as to the type of homes which they desire to build and the class of people to whom they desire to appeal. There are editors of specialized periodicals who would not take as a gift a position with a magazine of general circulation. There are editors who prefer to build cubicles for limited cults, and those who are happiest when herding millions of followers into jerry-built bungalows. Mr. Sedgwick, we presume, is eminently satisfied to carry on his successful efforts to make the Georgian architecture of the "Atlantic" livable as well as dignified. Mr. Lorimer probably would not exchange for anything else his task of providing clean and sanitary quarters for the population of the vast hotel that is the "Saturday Evening Post." Each editor to his taste and to his peculiar clientele.

With this architectural parable in mind to explain the function of editorship, let us turn to the details of its practice. An architect determines first the type of house which he desires to build and then proceeds to order from contractors the material necessary for its construction. An editorial architect does much the same thing, but his task is both lightened and complicated by the amount of voluntary material which is brought forth for his inspection. Let us say that he has determined upon building a home of a certain definite architectural type for his readers. Promptly he finds himself confronted with a host of literary contractors bearing all kinds of material, from steel beams suitable for a sky-scraper to rotten timbers suitable only for a bonfire. If he spent all his time explaining to the gentlemen who wish to insert tons of structural steel in a summer cottage or rotten timbers in a city office building why their material was not available, there would be little or no time left for the actual work of construction. Hence, to drop at once and for the rest of this article from parables to painful facts, the reason for the dreaded, formal, and necessary rejection slip.

Editors want the best material they can find. Would-be contributors can rest assured that their offerings will be considered on their merits for special editorial purposes. Men with experience in editorial tasks know that there are certain ear-marks of good workmanship found in almost every manuscript which is worth considering. They know, for instance, that the experienced and effective writer seldom presents his material in a slipshod fashion. They know that writers who are worth their salt do not try to appeal to personal favoritism or influence to secure a hearing for their stories. They know from long experience that a manuscript which begins incredibly badly does not suddenly blossom into a work of genius on page ten. Most amateur writers, by the way, would sell more manuscripts if they would

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make it an invariable practice to tear up the first two pages of their articles before they offered them for publication.

Of course there have been many instances when editorial carelessness or editorial inefficiency has failed to discern the merits of a work which has later been accepted and widely read. But the vast number of those who complain of the difficulty of getting past the office boy cannot lay the flattering unction to their souls that they belong in this class of illustrious exceptions to the general rule. The editorial office boy is, O legion of would-be contributors, very much of a myth. In The Outlook office, and in every other editorial office of which we have any knowledge, every article of any promise is at least tasted (do not worry—we shall not repeat that time-worn story of the egg) by a full-fledged, dyed-in-the-wool member of the editorial staff. No, if writers must find scapegoats for their literary misadventures, let them leave editorial office boys severely alone. If they must vent their wrath, let it be on office cats.

THE RIGHT JOB FOR THE RIGHT BOY

BY CHARLES K. TAYLOR

IT would be well for all of us in general, and for the coming generation in particular, if Secretary of Labor Davis's article in The Outlook for August 9 were taken seriously to heart both by parents and by educators. If our various educational systems have one thing in common, it is the serious lack of attention given to matters most intimately affecting life as it should and could be lived.

The writer remembers well an almost open rebellion on the part of three or four parents who happened to get together one evening on the subject of education. Their sons were attending one of the usual, well-patronized, successful private academies of high standing. After considerable argument, they emphatically decided that the schools seemed to do nothing whatever in giving a preparation for intelligent citizenship, for intelligent breadwinning, and for developing the high idealism that makes for good character. Not at all! All the school pretended or hoped to do was to prepare its pupils for college—which is a very different thing!

The connection between some of the highly preposterous college entrance requirements and efficient living is one that we cannot stop to search out at this time. The point of great interest brought out by Secretary Davis is that every child should have an opportunity to learn a trade, and to learn it in a way that would develop the best attitude toward it and toward work in general. And along with this is the idea that the trade must be fitted to the boy.

This is certainly an ideal toward which we educators should work, although it presents difficulties of which too few are aware. It is not sufficient to ask a boy, "What do you want to be?" or words to that effect. The world is full of carpenters who would rather be machinists, and clerks who would rather be anything else, and architects who would rather be physicians, and so on, who in the beginning picked out their present vocations as the very ones they desired the most!

The fact is that boys and young men are apt to make a very bad choice because they know little or nothing more than the most superficial characteristics of the vocations they have chosen. How could it be otherwise? For intelligent choice the individual should have some very clear conceptions as to the requirements and possibilities and general characteristics of the vocation he is choosing, and this is something that, unfortunately, our educational institutions are not yet able to provide, though the so-called "manual training" high schools are making steps in that direction. Too few boys go to high school; and those that do not, often make the worst decisions.

It may be interesting shortly to describe an experiment aimed at this particular problem—an experiment that at least developed some interesting data, and we will bring these up in a few minutes, for another general phase of the matter should be mentioned first.

There are some who insist that by means of intelligence tests, or capacity tests, a boy can be guided in the direction of an appropriate vocation. The writer does not believe that any such perfection in intelligence and capacity tests has yet been reached. It seems likely, however, that we are just at the beginnings of this great field of research, and it may well be that, before long, intelligence and capacity tests may point very directly toward the type of vocation best suited to an individual.

Let us now go back to the experiment just mentioned. It was desired to find some method that would make boys of the upper grammar grades acquainted with the general characteristics, possibilities, and requirements of a considerable number of important vocations. Two or three large grammar schools were used in this work, which was carried on in this fashion: In each school a number of "clubs" were organized, each in charge of a young man specializing in the kind of work involved. There was, for instance, an Electrical Club, a House-Building Trades Club, a Mechanical Engineering Club, a Law Club, and so on. These clubs met one afternoon each week, or on a Saturday morning.

No, the members of the clubs did not sit around and hear their leaders give more or less interesting "talks" concerning the various vocations. Not at all. The clubs were given all possible opportunity to learn by direct observation the essential qualities of the kind of work they had taken up. Let us take for example the Electrical Club. Electrical work covers a wide field, from that of the college-trained engineer to the man who puts in push-buttons on front doors. Well, the boys in this class were taken to where small dwellings were being constructed, so that they could see how such houses were wired for lights and bells. They saw more advanced work in office buildings. They saw the running of great dynamos. They went into shops where electrical machinery was being made. They became acquainted with the general plan of a telephone system, and so on. You may be sure that after a term of this observation, if a boy said he desired to go to a technical high school and to become eventually an electrician of a certain kind, it was quite likely that the boy knew what he was talking about, and would not enter this vocation with illusions that so often go to pieces after the young man has become inextricably fixed to what has become an uninteresting, boresome occupation.

That was one accomplishment. Boys were made acquainted with the characteristics, requirements, and possibilities of the vocation in which they were interested, and so could plan wisely for the future.

And there was another very interesting development. It was found during the first few months that there was a great shifting about of individuals from one club to another—for a boy was free to change when he liked. For some soon found the vocation of their interest was actually quite different from the conception they had held of it. So they would drop one club and join a more promising group, and so on, perhaps with several changes, until one came whose subject made a direct appeal—and then the wanderings ceased.

After less than a year of trial this experiment came to an end, a lack of funds making it impossible to continue it—and, of course, it was too much to expect that any typically conservative school board would be likely to adopt at once anything so directly practical—without several years of thinking or talking it over. But the experimenters were pleased to this extent—they had actually found a practical means that

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would very definitely aid boys of the eighth grade in making intelligent decisions as to their future vocations.

Now for that part of the subject involving intelligence tests. Despite many faults and glaring failures—all of which would be readily acknowledged by their authors—the intelligence test has come to stay, and is continually being made more rational and more useful. Up to this time these tests have not aided greatly in making a clear decision as to appropriate vocations for different individuals. But they are more and more able to give a rough idea as to an individual's intellectual status, and this aids in eliminating vocations that are obviously beyond one's capacity.

This cannot be accomplished in all cases, but only with a fraction. But that it can be done at all speaks well for the future. And their usefulness will increase the more they keep from purely educational tests and develop tests for special capacities. Tests based on educational acquirements too often lead to absurdities. Here is an example:

A number of years ago the writer, when in a mid-Western city, beheld at the same hotel table a rough customer evidently just arrived from what we often term the "backwoods." He was a huge, rather uncouth man, and he could not read a word. This alone would have ranked him with low-grade morons, according to the usual educational acquirement test. No, he could not read, but did not wish to acknowledge it, so, with enormous stubby finger he pointed out dishes on the menu to the astonished waiter—and received, of course, an astonishing mixture of viands. Keeping his surprise to himself, he piled all on one plate, made a general hash, and then put it down, using knife and fork simultaneously. On asking who on earth the man might be, I was told that he was worth not far from a million, having sold a large farm of many acres for a huge sum when it was found that a few feet below the surface was much iron waiting to be removed with steam-shovels.

He could neither read nor write, but he could hold the anxious purchasers up for a very shrewd sum of money. Did he go right through it with the usual crude American type of "splurge"? Not at all. He got to work and educated himself—and on last accounts had not only succeeded at this, but was president of his city's board of trade!

On a test for basis capacities he would have ranked high, but an educational test would have given an entirely wrong impression.

Let us hope, then, along with opportunities for learning something definite about the characteristics of various vocations there may be developed capacity tests that will directly aid a boy or girl in making a choice, and, again, that our schools will provide opportunity for all children, even the unfortunate sons of the well-to-do, to gain, through actual manual work, some first-hand acquaintance of their chosen vocation.

So there we have the two great sides of this great question—the making possible of an intelligent choice of vocation, and, then, the giving of a practical acquaintance with the characteristics of that vocation at first hand.

THE TURK WHO DIDN'T GO

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

I

FROM the moment when Turkey entered the World War on the side of Germany men in all the Entente countries and in America came to one conclusion: *"The Turk must be put out of Europe."*

But he was not. True, his lands were lopped off both in Europe and in Asia. He was practically reduced to Asia Minor. It was hoped that his European days were over. But he still hung on in Constantinople, and his influence in the surrounding region continued to be felt.

There arose in Asia Minor one Mustapha Kemal, a man of singular ability and force. About him came Turks in great number, and an army was speedily organized and perfected. A civil government was set up at Angora, a town well situated to be the seat of government. Clever people were called to the administration.

The Kemalists began to negotiate with the Russian Bolsheviki and an arrangement was made, apparently of mutual benefit. On the other hand, the Kemalist Government managed to make an agreement with France. Tired of spending money without much result in the province of Cilicia, the French Government decided to withdraw and concentrate its endeavors in Syria. The arrangement made with the Kemalists provided for the protection of the native Christians in Cilicia, but very many of them, remembering the Adana massacres, placed no faith in such protection and proceeded to follow the French troops into Syria and to find new homes there. The French, it is rumored, even supplied the Kemalists with arms.

The result of the negotiations in Paris three years ago assured to the Greeks protection of the Greek-occupied territory of Smyrna and of the easternmost coast of Asia Minor. Acting upon this, King Constantine, on reassuming the throne, decided to clear the borderland of Turkish marauders; doubtless his object was quite as much to strengthen himself and his throne as it was to help the Greeks in Asia. After a long and varied war, the Greek troops have now not only been swept from the mountains but into the sea. Smyrna has been taken by the Turks, and the Kemalist troops, inspirited by success, are now disposed to march to the Bosphorus and take Constantinople, not only out of the hands of the reigning Sultan, but especially out of the hands of the British and others on guard there.

The question to-day here is: "What will the British do? And if they back up their words by their guns, will the French and Italians stand by and give co-operation?"

The question might be more easily answered if it were as simple as it sounds. It is, on the contrary, a deep problem. In the ultimate analysis, it embraces most of the unsettled questions of the peace settlement resulting from the World War.

Great Britain apparently holds a moral as well as a material advantage.

Yet in one respect Great Britain is at a serious disadvantage. Any overt action against Mohammedanism would be instantly resented in India, Mesopotamia, Palestine, and Egypt, for, with all the pompous circumstance attending Egypt's new-found freedom, that country still remains profoundly under British domination. France also might be at a disadvantage as she considers her Mohammedan subjects in Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, and elsewhere; but her retiral from Cilicia has given high hopes to Mohammedans everywhere.

II

England and France are at one as to the necessity of keeping *the freedom of the Straits*—the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. This is the second thing, as regards Turkey, that should result from the World War. The question is whether such freedom means a necessity to undertake military measures at this time.

The defense of the Straits—no matter how much it may be the defense of the individual and selfish interests of England or France or Italy or Rumania or Bulgaria or any other Power—is really the defense of the general interests of all; the defense is necessary, not only for Europe, but even for lands, like our own, outside Europe.

In this whole matter Great Britain is of course the "biggest toad in the puddle," as becomes her naval preponderance. This would be specially indicated if the Straits were not fortified, because, starting from Gibraltar and Malta, British preponderance would be easily seen. Hence there is much sentiment in Paris towards fortification.

Many Frenchmen also add that

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neither Great Britain nor France nor any other Power should be in control, but only the League of Nations. This might seem to involve the problem of the admission of Turkey to membership in the League; when it comes to this, my French friends seem a little embarrassed, although they profess that ultimate good will come out of it too.

No one seems to place any reliance on statements purporting to emanate from Mustapha Kemal as to the freedom of the Straits and that he does not intend to undertake aggressive action against the Allies. He knows as well as does any other Turk that the real aggressive action against the Allies is to do precisely what is being done—namely, to stir up French jealousy of Great Britain. That inter-jealousy game has worked well for years and has been applied by the Sultans, in turn, to all the Powers in any way interested in Turkey. The "Sick Man" remains agreeably "sick" in Constantinople under those circumstances.

III

The third thing as regards Turkey that should have resulted from the World War is the giving of guaranties for the protection of the Christian minorities in Asia Minor. The Turk has massacred hundreds of thousands of Armenians and Greeks, and there is every reason to fear that his savagery will be continued. We have only to read the ghastly details of what has happened to Christian women and children in this very year; we have only to be informed that the Turkish army subalterns were seen setting fire to the Christian quarters in Smyrna to be sure of that.

What is now needed is some kind of concerted action into which there can be injected no element of disintegration. It is pleasant to know, therefore, that the French Government has instructed General Pelle, its High Commissioner at Constantinople, to concert plans with the English and Italian High Commissioners so that the Angora Government shall know beyond a doubt that the Allies are in accord at least as to maintaining the neutrality of the zone of the Straits. This can be done, the French maintain, without any military demonstration, and in a way to make the Kemalists realize that it is entirely in their interests to respect the decision of the Allies and not to undertake anything of an offensive nature.

The English doubt this, and the English Government has decided to reinforce both its fleet in the eastern Mediterranean and the British troops under Sir Charles Harington, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces at Constantinople. Not satisfied with this, England invites her Allies to do as much. She even asks Rumania, Jugoslavia, and Greece to participate in the effective defense. Finally, she asks her colonists to help the mother country. What Anzac can resist an appeal that carries with it the association of Gallipoli?

The French shrug their shoulders at this. They fear, as I heard them say to-day, that "the Turks will see in it a certain menace." Exactly what the Turks should see!

Again, the French, like the Italians, have a contempt for the Greeks and decline to "line up" with them.

And—most remarkable in a nation of realists—the French actually pretend that the English are seeing a peril which does not yet exist. In this case, it is possible the English may be seeing better than the French.

Certainly Premier Lloyd George received a setback by the defeat of the Greek troops in Asia Minor. Perhaps, smarting under this, and with the prospect of general elections at home in the near future, he is making "a last desperate throw," as his enemies claim, in the deep political game. But why go still further and call his defense of the freedom of the Straits a wanton war? That statement is hardly warranted.

One thing is sure: the Germans eagerly acclaim any dissension in the Entente.

Paris, September 19, 1922.

AUSTRIA—WHY DYING?

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM WILLIAM C. GREGG

NATIONS are not very different from individuals. If they are thrifty, they get along; if not, they don't.

Austria was a monarchy for centuries. Vienna, the capital, grew in size with the growth of the population of Southern Europe.

It became a political, financial, commercial, musical, and artistic center for a hundred million people.

The "Viennese" have been known rather as an easy-going, pleasure-loving people than as a people prone to political domination. Yet the Hapsburg dynasty, which ruled Austria-Hungary, has been influenced and controlled by many of the most corrupt and cruel people that have been placed in power or allowed to grasp power in European history.

I am inclined to accept the statement that the Austrian people did not raise a finger to commence the war, yet they cheered their troops as they marched against Serbia, and thought not of the morrow of world chaos. They had never participated in plans, they had only shared results.

The Empire did grow and prosper; Vienna did increase in importance and wealth. What had been would continue to be, so "Hail to the old Emperor, his Ministers and Generals." They also cheered the German Empire as it reached forward and took the reins from their hands (if they ever were in their hands), and they did not anticipate trouble to come.

The long struggle ended in defeat, and their Empire was cut up into pieces and handed to different foreign Powers.

When Vienna found itself one-third of a small democracy, it had neither natural gifts nor training to make itself function as a self-government.

Suppose it were left to the passengers, men and women, of a sinking ocean steamer to launch the lifeboats and save themselves. The story would be a sad one. The story of the attempt of Austria to launch a democratic government has also been sad. Fumbling, confusion, and beginning at the wrong end with the best intentions in the world, have marked their efforts.

When we come to think of it, self-government is no snap. It will not run itself except into the ground. The people must govern the state as they govern themselves, with industry, courage, and self-denial. None but a great people can become a democracy in the true sense of the word, and the Austrians are not a great people.

Let us drop the word "Democracy" and use "Socialism." We will more quickly understand the cause of the present plight of Austria.

Socialism tries to give the "common man," or the "average person," or "the worker," a good time in life. Socialism believes that if every one works, say, two hours a day, all necessities and proper luxuries can be provided and distributed, and that the balance of the time can be given up to recreation and the cultivation of arts and education.

This is only a theory. I have never heard whether the theory went so far as to have the state function as a means of enforcing the theory or not; but the Austrian Socialists passed laws to enforce part of the theory, at least, and provide means to insure a trial for a while.

They said food must be cheap, so it was bought abroad or at home for what it could be obtained, and sold for a song. A loaf of bread was sold for two-thirds of a cent a pound, while the same loaf was being sold occasionally in the open market, when Government supplies couldn't be obtained, for three cents. Meat was handled in the same way.

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Photograph by W. C. Gregg

IT IS COOL IN VIENNA IN SEPTEMBER AND LIGHT OVERCOATS ARE THE FASHION

The railways were operated to give the Austrians a ride for almost nothing. Six cents for a hundred-mile ride, third-class, was the published rate in March, 1921.

They couldn't control everything; but they did a lot, and ran behind as fast as their industry in buying high and selling low would let them.

They prohibited increase of rents—a fine thing in theory, but they made street beggars out of the landlords, for houses could not be sold that could not produce an income. Only last week a man with a handsome flat of eight or nine rooms in the center of Vienna told me his rent was $2 a year.

This Government ran against a deficit mighty soon, but they issued paper currency to meet their obligations. This increase of the paper money made the value fall somewhat in neighboring countries (the paper crown was worth from seven to nine cents at the Armistice), and therefore also in Austria.

Right here is where Austria committed suicide; here is where any benefits of Socialism which might have been demonstrated were stupidly thrown away. They could have made a fairer distribution of the burdens and benefits of citizenship, they could have taken a few steps toward a final self-government, but they didn't realize that the crowns they issued promised "to pay, on demand, one crown in metal currency;" they did not realize that a reserve and actual redemption of the crown were necessary to preserve its value; they failed to be honest, and redeem their word. Hence they failed in everything.

The rest of the story is simply and easily told. They met every deficit with new issues of paper money. When I was in Vienna in March, 1921, I bought 700 crowns for $1. A year later I bought 7,000 crowns for the same $1. Now I am buying 75,000 for $1. It is a wonder the crown has any value at all. Austria up to September 9, 1922, had, according to official figures, 1,311,000,000,000 paper crowns outstanding.

Get out your pencil and write one trillion three hundred and eleven billion crowns; it will probably be the first time that you have ever written serious figures running into trillions. While you have your pencil out, just divide that huge sum by seventy-five thousand, the number of crowns I am buying for a dollar, and you will see that their entire paper money is worth only seventeen and a half million dollars. This shows why Austria must quit as at present constituted. In spite of the enormous amount of paper in circulation, it isn't worth anything, or, as one of our funny-picture men would put it, "It doesn't mean anything."

They are actually using quite a little foreign currency in buying and selling merchandise. Austria might last several months if the Government could pay its two hundred and sixty-odd thousand employees. It doesn't seem able to print money fast enough to allow them to meet their living expenses.

Cost of living has gone up so that a taxi ride costs 50,000, a dinner 75,000, a pair of shoes 300,000 crowns. The Government issues index numbers on the cost of living and pays its employees accordingly. The *increase* of pay for September over August is estimated at one hundred and thirty-five per cent—for one month, mind you.

It is estimated also that the employees will each have to receive on the average about one and a half million crowns for the month of September.

Get out that pencil again and multiply two hundred and sixty thousand men by one and a half million crowns, and you will see how much new paper money must be printed just to provide the Government pay-roll for September—not to speak of the pay for Government supplies. Of course the Government receives taxes and other incomes, but they are a minor detail; they fall hopelessly behind the racing speed of expenditures.

Now comes the strangest part of the story. The people are better off than when I was there last March, and much better than a year ago last March.

I took about three dozen pictures of the people in streets and in parks. They are all well dressed and look well fed. The theaters are crowded (I paid sixty-six cents for a seat)—the movies and restaurants also. I simply couldn't get a seat at the Grand Opera.

Prices have gone up everywhere. When you take a taxi ride, you look at the meter and then multiply by 9,000. You've got to be quick at figures to live in Vienna.

A taxi ride costs nearly as much as in New York. Whenever the Government releases its control over prices, they go up to approximately gold values very soon.

Labor is better paid, but is still too low. The charge I made against Socialism and Labor Unionism a year and a half ago still stands. They have not taken care of labor. It is much worse off than in so-called capitalistic states like America, for instance. One reason the people are looking better is because they have cultivated on special ground allotments 80,000 gardens in the suburbs of Vienna. I saw the exhibition of the results in the City Hall. I was glad they had done so well, and sorry there were not other achievements to show for what Austria had been through.

I saw a good deal of firewood here and there inside and outside of Vienna, considerable coal also. I am told there is a fair supply of fats and meats for the winter.

If Italy could, by common consent, take over the government of Austria, stop the excess of expenditures, circulate Italian money, and discharge fully half of the public employees, the country would soon get on its feet. We would hear nothing more about their "terrible suffering." The suffering has been real enough among those who had bank savings accounts, and old people living on incomes and rents. They found themselves absolute paupers. Naturally, the bulk of these cases have been adjusted, some by death, some by work, and some by relief and by relatives.

If some political change is not made very soon (say in three months), Vienna will, I am afraid, be a howling mob because of confusion and political paralysis. This may be delayed by some loans to quicken the body of the almost dead government. Loans from England, France, and Italy are always imminent, and the League of Nations is gravely reconsidering Austria's dilemma, as it sits in Geneva.

When McKinley was President, the question, "Shall we build a canal at

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Panama?" was much discussed. Mr. Dooley, writing an Annual Presidential Message for McKinley to send to Congress, said under the heading "Panemaw Canal:" "Something must be done about the Panemaw Canal, but what the divil it is I don't know."

I think the League of Nations feels the same way about Austria; something must be done, but what the divil it is they don't know.

This article would be defective if I didn't try to explain why Austria has lasted as long as this and why there is so much ease and comfort in spite of the financial ruin.

(1) The exports of merchandise have been considerable and balance a part of the imports of food, perhaps all the necessary food, because champagnes, liqueurs, silks, and furs have also been imported and sold to Austrians.

(2) Much good money has come into Austria for paintings, antiques, porcelains, etc.—all articles of real value if not art treasures.

Much of the former belongings of Archdukes Ferdinand and Ludwig Victor have been sold—perhaps a million dollars' worth. The art stores always report a good foreign business, and there are hundreds of them.

(3) The American Relief has brought in about fifty million dollars of supplies and cash.

(4) It is reasonable to suppose that the Catholic Church has sent in large sums to assist Austria, which, until the Armistice, was the leading Catholic nation of the world.

(5) Austrians in foreign countries, America, England, and elsewhere, have sent, in the aggregate, huge sums to their relatives in Austria, and bought crowns on speculation.

(6) Foreign buying of Austrian industries, such as the Stinnes purchase of the leading steel industry of Austria, which is reported to be running prosperously.

(7) The ownership by Austrian capitalists of paying properties in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and elsewhere has brought into Vienna a fairly steady flow of good money. It must be remembered that Vienna was the financial and banking center of Southern Europe before the War. Vast properties are still held outside of Austria.

Photograph by W. C. Gregg

GOING TO A MATINÉE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON—VIENNA, SEPTEMBER, 1922

(8) Space will not permit a further listing of the many supplies that have helped to take care of Austria; but the chief bladder that has kept them from sinking has been the use of the paper money issued all along as needed. Like a bladder, it will not support anything very long, but has great temporary possibilities. It has been a medium of exchange and has always represented some gold value, even as it does to-day.

If Austria had been entirely self-supporting, no one can say how long she might have functioned on her paper currency.

It is my belief that the above-listed outside helps have kept her going, and account for the evidences of widespread comfort and even luxury. Most of these helps have been temporary, and they are, in any event, too uncertain to support a political state.

I found out why the trains are so crowded in Austria. A citizen of Vienna told me he and his wife had just returned from Germany, where they had been shopping. They bought linen, underwear, woolen goods, etc., at less than half what they paid in Vienna. Being Austrians, they were taxed only six per cent to export their purchases from Germany. I asked him how much his round-trip ticket cost him (a twenty-hour ride in an express train, third-class). He said, Thirty cents!

You see, Austrian Socialists planned that cheap fare for the benefit and enjoyment of the Austrians, little thinking that it would be used by Austrians to make purchases in foreign countries, to the serious disadvantage of Austria.

Successful statesmanship consists partly in thinking ahead. As I said in the beginning, it takes a great people to be self-governing, and the Austrians are not a great people.

With no reparations paid and no standing army supported; with double the agricultural land of Belgium and with no more population; with a railway and banking system radiating through all Southern Europe; with Vienna a tourist center second only to Paris; with vast wealth to be taxed, and a comparatively small war debt; with the Austrian crown worth as much as the French franc in 1919—they have made the minor after-war difficulties the excuse for failure—a failure ghastly enough, but resulting only from stupid and dishonest Socialism, and not from restricted area and tariff problems, difficulties which could have been surmounted by a stronger race.

Vienna, September 9, 1922.

Photograph by W. C. Gregg

VIENNA IN SEPTEMBER, 1922—"THE PEOPLE ARE WELL DRESSED AND LOOK WELL FED"

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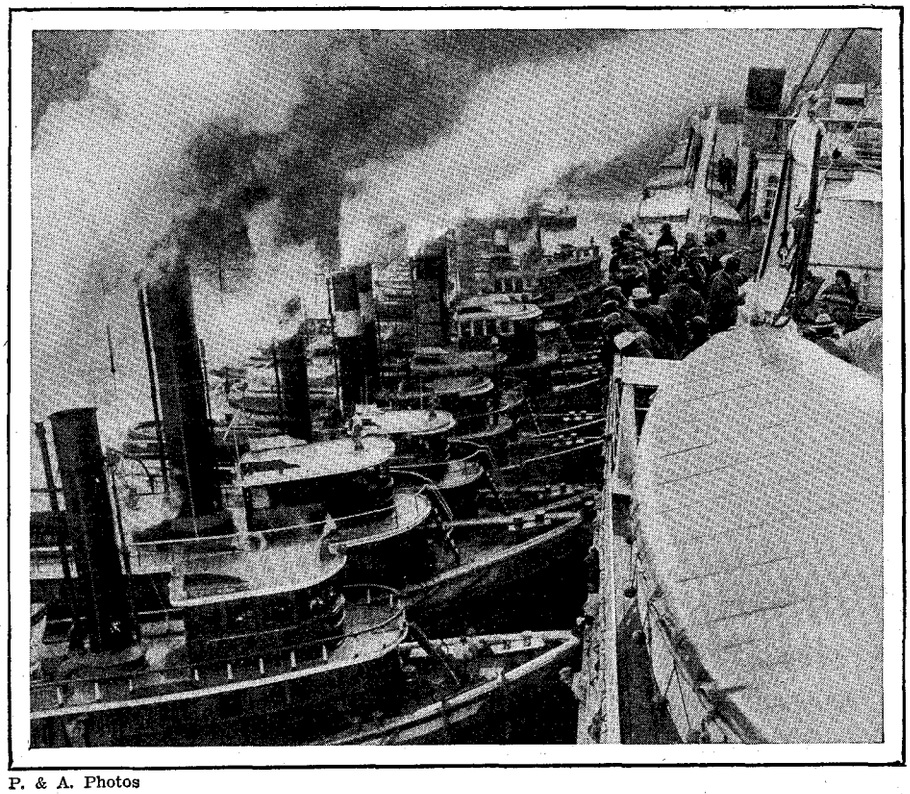
VOYAGERS OF THE AIR AND OF THE SEA

International

AMERICA'S PIONEER AVIATOR NAMES A NEW MONO-SEAPLANE

Orville Wright, one of the two brothers who were pioneers in American aviation, made what is reported to be his first airplane flight in several years, following the christening of the new type mono-seaplane, "Wilbur Wright," named after his brother, who died in 1912



P. & A. Photos

DOCKING A GREAT TRANS-ATLANTIC LINER IN NEW YORK CITY

A dozen tugs are here seen aiding the steamship France to get safely into her berth in a New York dock when she arrived from Havre on a recent trip

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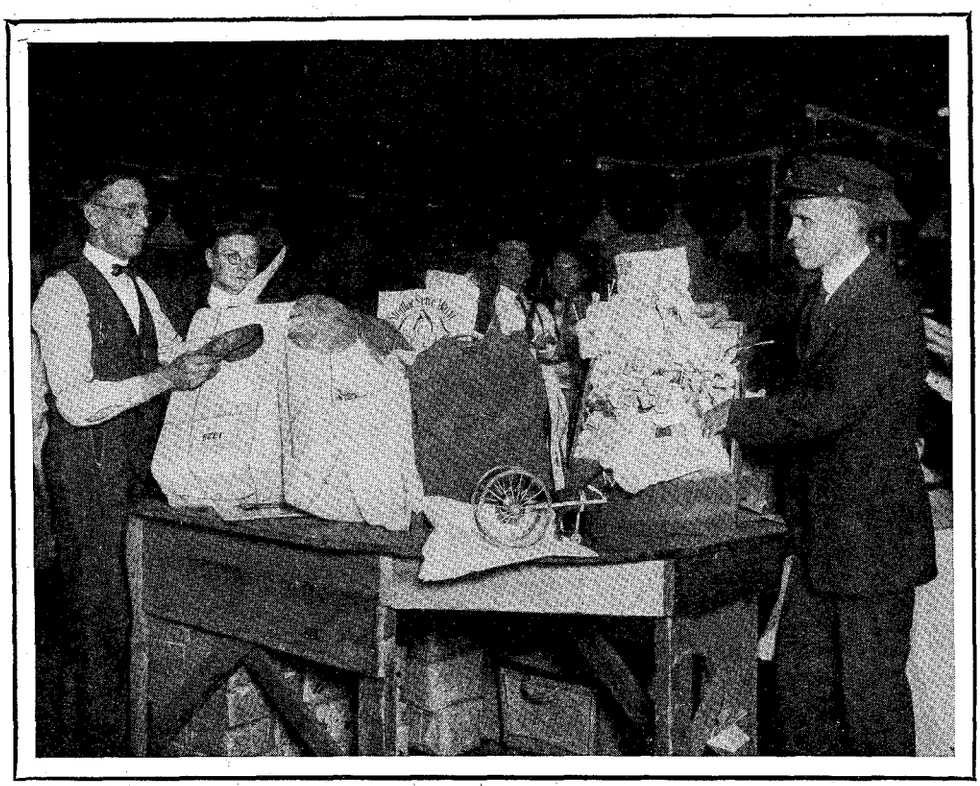
JOBS AND JOB LOTS OF UNCLE SAM

CLEANING UP BEFORE THE NEW TARIFF WENT INTO EFFECT

The custom offices throughout the country worked night and day to get rid of articles being held under the old tariff rules before the McCumber-Fordney Tariff went into effect. The photograph shows a scene in Chicago



P & A Photos

P. & A. Photos

A PUBLIC AUCTION OF UNCLAIMED ARTICLES HELD IN THE NEW YORK CITY POST OFFICE

This certainly looks like a rummage sale, but it is held under the auspices of Uncle Sam. All sorts of articles fail of delivery through the mails because of defective addresses, and they have to be auctioned off. The auctioneer seems to be before an unresponsive audience while he dilates on the virtues of the milk can he is holding. Is the statuette which is perhaps next on the sales list that of Napoleon, Edison, or some "great unknown"?

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UNDER FOUR PRESIDENTS

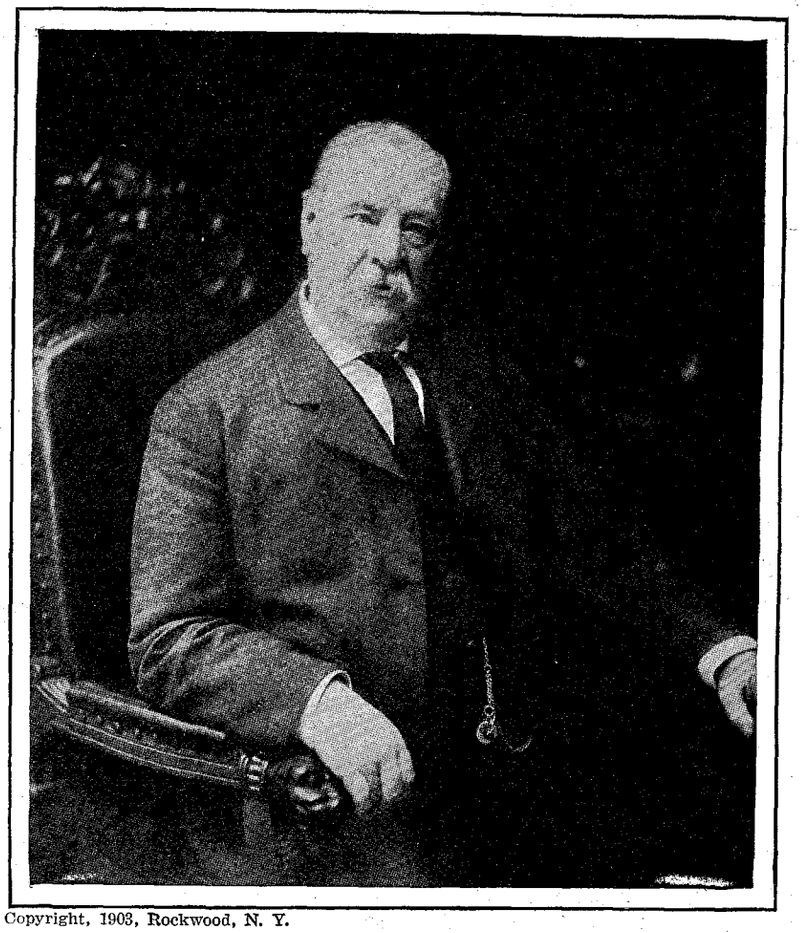
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF OSCAR S. STRAUS

CHAPTER VI—GROVER CLEVELAND

HAD diplomacy been a career, nothing would have pleased me more than to continue in such service of my country. On the whole, I cannot say that I advocate changing our system as to a more permanent service for the heads of missions. Our President is now unhampered to select men who are best qualified to deal with the problems in hand at the various posts. This is an advantage over a system that tends to keep in office ministers and ambassadors who are ill equipped to bring statesman-like qualities to their work, though they may be past-masters in routine and social requirements.

But it would be well if, on a change of administration, removals of heads of missions were the exception rather than the rule. Of course, after four or eight years, the return of our diplomatic chiefs from foreign fields to the various parts of our country has an advantage in that these men, by reason of their experience and standing, are enabled to inform and in a measure guide public opinion on questions concerning international affairs.

On my return to New York I re-entered business, but continued to take a deep and active interest in public affairs. I spent much of my spare time lecturing on public questions and historical matters.



Copyright, 1903, Rockwood, N. Y.

Grover Cleveland, from a large photograph specially made for Mr. Straus, the original of which hangs in his library

CLEVELAND'S WAR ON "FREE SILVER"

In the fall of 1891 I was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention at Saratoga and a member of the platform committee. One of the questions to be solved was, What should be our position regarding silver? Cleveland's statement of his position during his first term had lost him the Presidency.

Quite purposely, Cleveland had boldly accentuated, while in office, the outstanding matters then before the country—the tariff and sound money—without any regard to political consequences. His friend Richard Watson Gilder had said of him in "Grover Cleveland: A Record of Friendship:"

> Every once in a while Cleveland "threw away the Presidency," and I never saw him so happy as when he had done it; as, for instance, after the tariff message, and now again after the silver letter.

Cleveland, while not a scholar, was ultra-conscientious and had an honest and logical mind that dealt with fundamentals. He would "mull over" (that is the very phrase I have heard him use) a question until he got to the bottom, and there he would start to build up his premises and arrive at his decisions.

Because of the surplus accumulating in the Treasury, he had been impressed more and more with the fact that the taxes and the tariff should be reduced. He realized, during the spring and summer of 1887, that the rapid increase of this surplus was becoming a menace to the stability of our financial system, and he felt it his duty to provide some means for averting commercial disaster. At the opening of Congress that year, instead of a message covering all of the Government activities, as was the invariable custom, he prepared one devoted exclusively to the revenue system and to the necessity of reducing the tariff. He gave much care and deliberation to this message and its subject, but none to the political consequences.

Again, later, when the free coinage of silver became a topic of prominence, the Reform Club of New York invited him to attend a banquet at which this question was to be discussed. Many of his friends advised that he remain silent on the subject, in order not to mar his chances for re-election. Cleveland, however, accepted the invitation and boldly announced his position regarding "the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, unlimited, and independent silver coinage." That was too much for the machine men of the party; the note of Cleveland's doom was sounded from one end of the country to the other.

After his retirement, partisan bitterness largely disappeared, and it soon became a foregone conclusion that he would again have to stand for the Presidency. Although he had occupied the President's chair only one term, I doubt whether any ex-President of our time, with the exception of Roosevelt, carried with him into private life a deeper interest or a higher esteem on the part of the great body of the people. His rugged honesty of purpose and determined stand for the best principles in our public life were more and more appreciated and valued. During the entire period between his defeat and re-election he was the most distinguished representative of his party.

When the silver question came up at Saratoga, a few others and myself contended for a sound money plank. We met with opposition from a majority of

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the committee. Richard Croker, boss of Tammany Hall, had not up to that time bothered much about the subject. I laid before him the reasons underlying the question and got him to throw his powerful influence and help on our side, and we succeeded in the end in incorporating a strong sound money plank.

Cleveland expressed his satisfaction with that accomplishment in the following note to me:

816 Madison Avenue
Sept. 27, 1891.

My dear Mr. Straus:

I have a suspicion that you had much to do with the formation of the silver plank in the platform adopted at Saratoga. I am so well satisfied indeed that you thus merit my thanks as a citizen who loves the honor of his country and as a Democrat who loves the integrity of his party, that I desire to tender them in this frank, informal manner. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

I may add here that upon his retirement in 1889 Cleveland came to New York to live, and the pleasant relations I had had with him in office became close and intimate.

Early in July, 1892, I wrote Cleveland regarding his position on the tariff, and after the Chicago convention which nominated him for the Presidency, I received the following communication from him:

Gray Gables,
Buzzards Bay, Mass.
July 25, 1892.

My dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for your letter of July 12, and to express my disappointment that while in New York last week I did not have the opportunity to converse with you on the suggestions which your letter contained. You cannot fail to see by some expressions in my address in reply to the notification committee, that thoughts quite similar to yours have occupied my mind in regard to the tariff plank in our platform. I am exceedingly anxious that there should be no misrepresentation of our true position, and I regret exceedingly that there should have been any form of expression adopted which makes us liable to that danger.

I shall continue to give the subject earnest thought and when I write my letter of acceptance if it should then seem to be necessary I shall not hesitate to pursue the subject further. I have heard of your labors at Chicago and of your constant and earnest devotion to my cause and while your previous conduct and our relations have been such as to lead me to expect such things of you, I am none the less gratified and beg to thank you from the bottom of my heart.

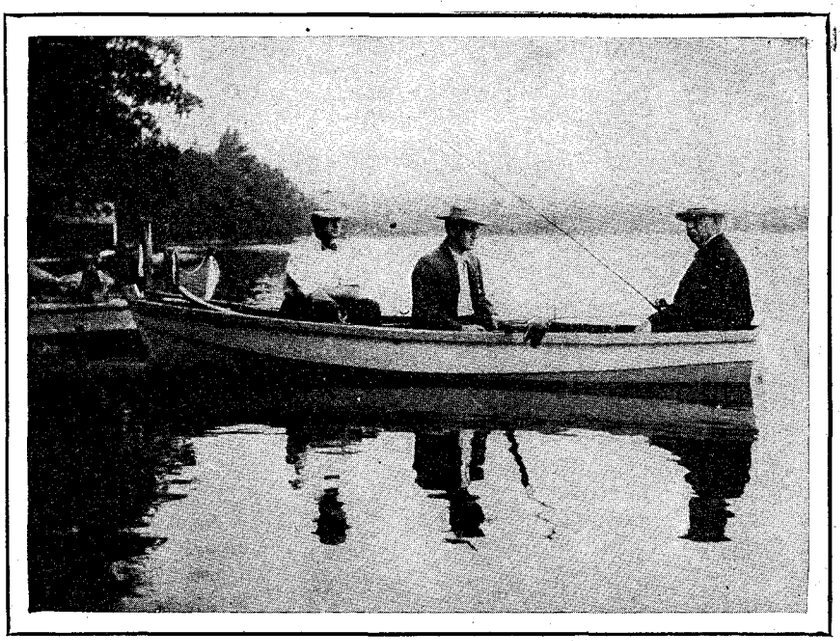
With the kind remembrances of Mrs. Cleveland to you and Mrs. Straus, in which I heartily join, I am,

Very truly yours,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

In 1888 his position on these two questions caused his defeat; in 1892, his position still the same, these very issues were the dominant factors that brought about his renomination and election.

During the winter before his second term of office, in order to get some rest and be freer than was possible in New York from the constant stream of visitors and place hunters, he and his family accepted the invitation of my brother Nathan to occupy a little frame house which my brother had bought from a New Jersey farmer in connection with the property on which stands the Lakewood Hotel.



Cleveland was frequently accompanied by his physician on hunting and fishing expeditions, which were taken not alone for pleasure but as health measures

THE "LITTLE WHITE HOUSE"

The unassuming little two-story house, surrounded by pines, simple as could be, was renovated and painted white, and became known as "the little White House." To it from time to time he summoned the people with whom he wished to confer—with the leaders of his party with regard to policies and the make-up of his Cabinet, and with friends. He had no secretary and wrote all letters with his own hand.

During his stay at the "little White House" he sent for me several times to talk over things with him. On one of these occasions he proposed connecting me with the Administration in some way that might be agreeable to me. While I appreciated his intention, I told him I felt I owed it to my brothers to stick to business for the next few years. He answered that he would have to have one of the brothers in his Administration. I learned later that in his mind he had reserved the ministership to Holland for Isidor. At about this time Isidor had been nominated, and was subsequently elected, to fill a vacancy in Congress, and Cleveland purposely did not fill the Dutch post until after that special election. He afterwards remarked to a friend he and Isidor had in common, William L. Wilson, of West Virginia, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and responsible for the Wilson Tariff Bill, that he much preferred Isidor in Congress, where he could have the benefit of his wisdom and knowledge in financial and tariff matters. Indeed, my brother was largely responsible for Cleveland's calling the extra session of Congress for the repeal of the Sherman Silver Coinage Act.

A PRESIDENT UNDER FIRE

Among my letters from Cleveland at this period I have one concerning a matter that caused a great deal of stir and unfavorable comment: the appointment of James J. Van Alen, of Newport, R. I., as Ambassador to Italy. Van Alen was a very rich man. He was the son-in-law of William Astor and the personal friend of William C. Whitney, the real manager of the Cleveland campaign, whose appointment as Secretary of the Navy was not liked by the "Mugwump" wing of the party, headed by Carl Schurz and others. When Van Alen was appointed, a hue and cry arose from the idealists, and Cleveland's enemies alleged that the appointment was nothing more than a reward for the very large contribution Van Alen had made to Whitney for the campaign, for which Whitney had promised this position.

Schurz, as editor of "Harper's Weekly," wrote a savage editorial against Cleveland on this subject, and in a letter to me he stated that he felt Cleveland's prestige would never recover from the blow he had struck against himself in making that appointment. I wrote to Cleveland about the matter and how it was regarded by some of his friends, mentioning Schurz among others. The President sent me the following reply:

Executive Mansion, Washington
Oct. 20, 1893.

My dear Mr. Straus:

Your letter was received to-day.

I need not tell you how much I value your friendship; and I hardly need confess how touched I am by the manifestation of affection afforded

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by the solicitude you evince in the Van Alen matter. I am amazed by the course pursued by some good people in dealing with this subject. No one has yet presented to me a single charge of unfitness or incompetency. They have chosen to eagerly act upon the frivolous statements of a much mendacious and mischievous newspaper, as an attempt to injure a man who in no way has been guilty of wrong. I leave out of account the allegation that his nomination was in acknowledgement of a large campaign contribution. No one will accuse me of such a trade and Mr. Whitney's and Mr. Van Alen's denial that any such thing existed in the minds of any one concerned, I believe to be the truth. I think it would be a cowardly thing in me to disgrace a man because the New York World had doomed him to disgrace. Since the nomination was sent in I have left the matter entirely to the Senate, and I hear that the nomination was confirmed to-day. This ends the matter. I am entirely content to wait for a complete justification of my part in the proceeding.

I am sorry you regard this matter as so unfortunate and if anything could have induced me to turn away from a course which seems to me so plainly just and right, it would be my desire to satisfy just such good friends as you have always proved yourself to be.

I shall be glad to see you, at all times.

Yours very sincerely,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

Van Alen was confirmed by the Senate, but on November 20 he sent in his resignation, which Cleveland reluctantly accepted but urged Van Alen to reconsider his decision, as his (the President's) preference was emphatically that he accept the post and by the discharge of his duties vindicate the wisdom and propriety of his selection.

MIDNIGHT SUPPERS OF DELICATESSEN AND BEER

During the second term I saw little of the President. I was very much tied to business, and went to Washington only when summoned there to discuss a few international matters as they arose. But while I am reminiscing about my relations with Mr. Cleveland, I will jump ahead about ten years and speak of a visit he paid me for three days during March, 1903. He was to deliver an address at the Henry Ward Beecher Memorial Meeting in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Sunday evening, and he arrived from Princeton on Saturday. He was like a boy out of school.

We were going to the theater on Saturday evening, and I suggested Justin McCarthy's "If I Were King," played by Sothern.

"I hope it is not sad," he said; "I want to see it from start to finish;" and, with a smirk, he added: "For I am a hayseed." I discerned afterward that he would rather have seen a comedy or vaudeville.

When we got to the theater many in the audience recognized him, and heads were constantly turning in the direction of our box. I mentioned it to him, but he said:

"Oh no, they don't know me any more."

After the theater we had a supper of delicatessen and beer at home, which I knew he would like, and he amused us with several funny stories and mimicry. My wife remarked that he might have made a success on the stage, and he replied that his friend Joe Jefferson had often deplored his having missed that profession. He mimicked the humorous Congressman Campbell of New York, who used to come to the White House, and, pointing to the room occupied by Cleveland, ask the clerk, "Is His Royal Nibs in?" And sometimes Tim Campbell made requests that Cleveland had to deny as unconstitutional; then Tim would come back with: "Oh, I wouldn't let the Constitution stand between friends!"

MORE IMPRESSIONS OF GROVER CLEVELAND

At dinner on Sunday we were joined by Mr. and Mrs. John G. Carlisle, my brother Isidor, his wife, and his business associate, Charles B. Webster. Carlisle, one of the most distinguished Senators in Congress, was former Secretary of the Treasury, and a close friend of Cleveland. When the champagne was served my wife said to the ex-President:

"Does Mrs. Cleveland let you drink this? You know it is bad for your rheumatism!"

He answered: "No, but I won't tell her."

They compromised on one glass.

After dinner the conversation turned to the bond loans during Cleveland's second administration, the first made through J. P. Morgan & Co., and the subsequent popular loans—to keep the gold in the United States Treasury. The ex-President referred to his fight against the silver craze and said he had to abandon the fundamental issue, the tariff reform, to combat that dangerous heresy.

When the guests had gone, Cleveland wanted to know whether we would like to hear the speech he was to deliver that evening, and of course we assured him we should be delighted. This led to conversation about Beecher, and I showed him the original letter that Beecher wrote him in 1887 recommending my appointment to Turkey. He said he remembered it perfectly, and it was the thing that turned the scale while he was considering whether or not he could properly appoint a person of my race to a post largely concerned with the protection of Christian missions. I made bold to request the manuscript of his Memorial address to file with my Beecher letter, and he kindly consented, with the words: "Yes, certainly; they are kind of cousins."

After a light supper we drove to Brooklyn. Cleveland was ever punctual, and I took care that we should arrive at the appointed hour, 7:45. It was pouring rain, and Cleveland anticipated that most people would be kept away; but when we entered the hall it was packed from pit to dome, and several thousand persons were turned away. At the close of the meeting hundreds crowded on to the stage to greet the ex-President, showing that the love and admiration of the people had in no degree waned.

The next morning we prevailed upon him to stay an extra day. He said he knew I had a speech to make at Brown University and would have to be busy. I assured him the speech was all prepared and the subject was "Brown in Diplomacy." He asked me to read it to him, and I did. He pronounced it appropriate and fine, which gave me some confidence in the success of the occasion, for I knew he was not given to flattery and would not have praised it without meaning it; that was not his style.

He had to go to Rockwood, the photographer at Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway, so I went with him. He said he had hundreds of requests for pictures and wanted a new one taken so that when people wrote for them he could refer such requests to Rockwood; similarly he had some pictures made by a Philadelphia photographer. That arrangement would save him much trouble. I asked Rockwood to take a special, large picture for me. He brought forward his larger camera and took one of the best photographs of Cleveland I have ever seen. I had two finished; one for Mrs. Cleveland and the other hangs in my library.

For luncheon we met Isidor at Delmonico's. At the next table sat Charles F. Murphy, successor to Croker as boss of Tammany Hall, who requested me to introduce him to Cleveland. They had quite a chat, after which Cleveland remarked:

"He looks like a pretty clean fellow."

During the meal our guest told us, with language, voice, and manner befitting the tale, how, when he was being spoken of for re-election before his second term, he met a farmer who said to him: "Now if you will go on sawin' wood and don't say nothin', they will give you back that job in Washington." No actor could have given a more vivid characterization of that farmer.

That evening we went to Weber and Fields's Music Hall, on Twenty-ninth Street near Broadway. He suggested this himself. He said he liked to be amused at the theater and not saddened or instructed.

THE FINAL CONFIDENCES OF AN EX-PRESIDENT

At about this period Cleveland from time to time showed evidences of illness. He called them stomach attacks. Whether or not his personal friend and physician, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, had diagnosed the malady as more serious I do not know; but at times I rather inferred that he had. Dr. Bryant made it

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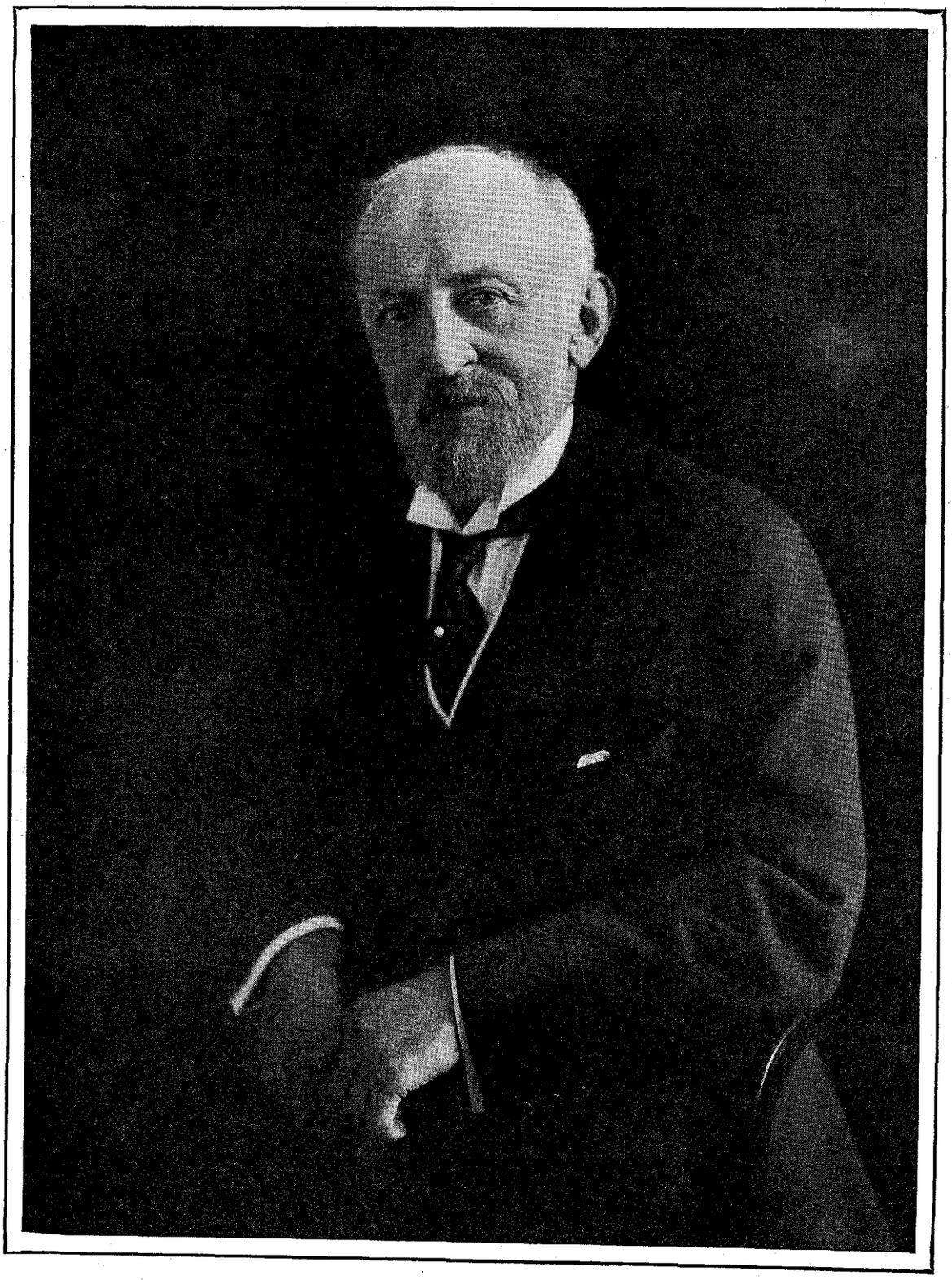

Oscar S. Straus

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a point to accompany him on several of his hunting and fishing expeditions, which were taken not alone for pleasure but as health measures, for a change of air and the outdoor recreation.

On and off during those years also, when the family wanted a little change, they occupied "the little White House" of my brother's at Lakewood. Cleveland liked its simplicity and because it was not unlike the parsonage at Caldwell, N. J., where he was born. Early in June, 1908, while the Clevelands were at Lakewood, the ex-President sent for my brother Isidor; he desired to have a talk with him. He seemed to wish to unburden his mind. This proved to be the last time he spoke to any one outside of his immediate family while still in the possession of all his faculties. That very night he had another attack of his malady, after which, as I was told, his faculties seemed to go under a cloud. Two weeks later, on June 24, the country was shocked, though it was not unprepared, to learn that the ex-President had died that morning at his Princeton home.

On June 26 Grover Cleveland was laid to rest. The funeral was private; my brothers and I had received a note from Mrs. Cleveland asking us to be present. At his home we met about one hundred of his personal friends. It had been his express wish that there be no eulogy or funeral oration, and his friend, Dr. Henry van Dyke, conducted a simple service at which he read passages from Wordsworth's "The Happy Warrior." In a carriage with Chief Justice Fuller, Judge George Gray of Delaware, and Governor Fort of New Jersey, I accompanied the body to the cemetery.

For him there were no longer enemies to traduce and vilify. Perhaps no President had ever been so reviled by a hostile press throughout the country as this great man, and, strong as he was, these attacks quite naturally pained him. Like all men who struggle against the tide for righteous things, appreciation is often deferred, sometimes until after death. In his case, happily, it came while he was yet among us in the constantly increasing manifestations of admiration, love, and esteem by the people of the country.

STAR CHAMBER SESSIONS WITH HARRISON AND McKINLEY

NEXT WEEK'S installment of the Autobiography recounts how President Harrison called Mr. Straus to the White House in 1891 to consult with him concerning the persecutions that were driving multitudes of Jewish refugees from Russia to the United States. The upshot was a firm stand on the part of Harrison that forced Russia to curb her methods.

The illustrious diplomat describes how McKinley summoned him to Washington in his effort to avert war with Spain, and how McKinley later persuaded Mr. Straus to undertake his second mission to Turkey, at a time when Dr. James B. Angell, then United States Minister to the Porte, believed that the only way to bring Turkey to terms was to send warships to "rattle the Sultan's windows."

POLITICAL SKIRMISHES OF THE MIDDLE WEST

BY FREDERICK M. DAVENPORT

MEMBER OF THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
PROFESSOR IN LAW AND POLITICAL SCIENCE AT HAMILTON COLLEGE

When Senator Davenport wrote this he was in Missouri and Kansas. In Missouri the political contest has raged about the personality and views of Senator Reed, whom former President Wilson denounced in a recent campaign letter as a "marplot." In Kansas the issue centers about the Industrial Court Law, about which Senator Davenport will write in another letter. How the Middle West views the tariff is important to the country when we reflect upon what happened to the Payne-Aldrich Tariff Bill in 1909 and 1910 under Middle Western leadership.—THE EDITORS.

MISSOURI is politically still a raw State. Rural Missouri is honest and narrow, and I am told that Governor Hyde, who is a progressive Republican and ran on the Bull Moose ticket for Attorney-General in 1912, has had Satan's own time with the farmers in seeking to provide even a reasonably adequate system of education for their own children. But they are learning. The city politics of St. Louis and Kansas City is known of all men as disreputable and commercial. In no State of the Union, probably, is the poison squad, which deceives and lies to public opinion, so vigorous and successful. It seems sometimes, I am told, as if the people preferred to believe the worst of shining marks. The anti-machine fight in Kansas City, which proved unusually successful only yester-year, has declined in vitality, and the sordid political commercialists are creeping back into power. The hope of the State is in progressive Republicanism, which is reasonably strong. Old-Guard Republicanism is only another name for Bourbon Democracy. They help each other out.

Those who think that the idealistic issue of the League of Nations played any particular part in the recent contest of Senator Reed for renomination in the Democratic primary would do well to bear the foregoing factors in mind. Missouri is not at present a State to be violently moved by idealism, "super" or any other kind. At bottom it appears to be like most of this Middle Western country, unmoved by the League of Nations issue, pretty stolidly nationalistic and anxious to keep out of European embroilments. Probably that helped Reed, but it was not the issue. They like Reed in Missouri as a sporting proposition. He is a hard and brainy fighter, even though many call him unscrupulous. And the average plain Missourian likes that. I fear that the Reed personality fits Missouri better than the President Wilson personality.

I have heard it much discussed in the East as to whether the Bourbon Republican vote helped Reed out in the primary. Of course the reader understands that some of these Western primaries are very free primaries into which the voter may go and line up with either party or any party. The opinion seems to be here that in St. Louis, for particular reasons, every effort was made by the Republican organization to keep their voters in line for the Republican part of the fight, but there appears to be no doubt that in the State at large many thousands of Republicans joined in renominating Reed—plenty of them to do the work. He actually won by only 6,000. And the serious and informed view here is that he will have much Republican support at the polls in November, and will probably win then.

In this country the League of Nations

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issue is thoroughly in eclipse. Except in spots, it appears that this is true of the whole United States, as completely true still as in the 1920 overwhelming election upon the issue. It certainly had little effect against Lodge in Massachusetts in the primary. It might be decisive at the general election in Massachusetts in a close fight, but in and of itself in Massachusetts it seems to have no vitality. In Nebraska, where United States Senator Hitchcock is running again on his record as a Wilson League supporter, the chances of the progressive Republican, Howell, are somewhat enhanced by the issue. Hitchcock, who is a shrewd politician and has made an able Senator, evidently senses it, as he has sought to counteract it by a clever and incisive speech recently in the Senate in which he denounced before the world the action of the French on the Rhine in employing savage Africans as armed forces and in setting up brothels for them. This propagandist antidote has been put to work in a multitude of German homes in Nebraska, although it is quite likely that it has come too late to be of effective political service. All the irreconcilables about the League—Reed, Johnson, Beveridge, La Follette—have come through with flying colors; on other issues, but their hostility to the League never flecked them, rather aided them.

The attitude of the Middle West on the tariff is interesting. They have not waked up to it yet at all. There is no mighty Dolliver to stir their hearts as the great Iowan did against the Payne-Aldrich Bill in 1909 and 1910. Furthermore, the tariff-makers in Washington have prepared in advance at least a temporary bulwark against a recurring Payne-Aldrich tragedy by high duties on lemons and almonds and wheat and other products dear to the heart and the pocketbook of the Western agriculturist. Besides, prices generally are so much higher on everything than they were in 1910 that the Western consumer seems numb to the addition of a mere tariff burden.

The wise ones have told me that they look for the Western consumer to wake up a little later on, if he begins to pay appreciably more for the things he buys. In the wheat country, for example in Kansas, the high tariff duty on wheat is a delusion. The world price of wheat in Liverpool is now so low that the cost of production in Kansas is higher than the Liverpool price. The State of Kansas is frankly worried about its underlying economic condition, which depends as certainly upon wheat as Cuba's welfare depends upon sugar.

There is an agitation growing in Kansas for State-owned elevators, as in North Dakota. The great economic difficulty about wheat seems to be that under present conditions it has to be harvested and marketed within one hundred days. And the system of transportation and storage breaks down in the presence of so great a problem. Vast stores of wheat lie along the tracks at the stations, without cover, for days together exposed to the weather. These conditions contribute neither to sound quality nor to sound economic price. A counter-wail is going up from the Associated Industries, representing the employing interests, against the so-called Socialistic innovation, with North Dakota held up as a horrible example. But, strangely enough, many Kansas bankers and business men refuse to be stampeded by the display of the North Dakota bogie. They say, "Well, what are you going to do about it? Something must be done or the economic stability of Kansas is gone."

I wonder if those are not right who refuse to foam at the mouth even at the radical experiments of North Dakota, and who say that it is a good thing that we have political laboratories in the Western States where experiments can be tried for the whole country and the mistakes of the original experiments provided against in the later imitation. Kansas may move in co-operative rather than in Socialistic directions in solving her problem, but, like North Dakota, she must get the thing done.

The reflective view of the Middle West is that some of the crucial rates in the current tariff bill are too high. The country doesn't want to be flooded with low-cost German products and doesn't intend to be. It has too great concern for the standard of living and the standard of advance of its own laboring population. The Middle West avers that it is no secret in Washington among the faithful who are supporting the bill that something was put over on them in the sugar and wool schedules, and some others, by the ruling leadership in Congress, and they are very sorry it happened on sugar and wool especially, because they think it will soon show in every home after the measure gets into operation.

And the Middle West may be the first to kick the roof off. But not now. The Middle West doesn't care three whoops about the tariff issue or the bonus issue or the ship subsidy issue. People here talk about strikes. These are much nearer to them and much more menacing. They are inclined to think that Washington has been wasting a lot of time on the other issues and was as slow as molasses in getting ready to do something about a greater matter. They share, I find, the parodied sentiments of the famed Lackawanna versifier:

> How very slow, said Phœbe Snow,
> The coal negotiations go.
> Both words and might seem useless quite,
> When craniums are anthracite.

You may say that there is a measure of unreason in their attitude, and there undoubtedly is. The West has long combined reason and unreason in its political opinions, as everybody knows. But I am only writing of things as I find them. I am not weighing them in the balances of reason.

Kansas, of course, is in the throes of an experiment against strikes in the essential industries. This is so important that I think it worthy of a separate letter, but I may say here that the relations of the Kansas mines with the new Industrial Court were such that at least a fifty per cent production was kept up through all the period of the recent coal strike, and the railway situation in Kansas proper has been surer than in the surrounding States. One reason has been that the Topeka shops of the Santa Fe System were protected from the outset by the new Industrial Court Law; not by State troopers, but by previous experience with opposition to the provisions of the law itself. As go the Topeka shops, so goes the Santa Fe System. And the provisions of the new law with respect to picketing during strikes upon essential industries are such, and the pressure upon the local authorities under the law to preserve order is such, that, with Alexander Howat and five of his comrades at present in jail as an outstanding example, there was a freedom from intimidation and a freedom for strike-breakers to work which did not exist in the neighboring States or anywhere else in the Union. This may be a reason why the Santa Fe is not one of the roads in the West to come to terms with the striking shopmen under the Warfield agreement, but insists stalwartly upon the peace of unconditional surrender. There is much to be said on both sides about this compulsory experiment, and I will return to it in a later letter. It has its good and bad points, and is still distinctly in the laboratory stage.

But this I think can be said here. The Kansas agricultural population, which is the great majority element, is committed to the new law, and their belief in it will give the Republicans the victory in the fall campaign. If it were not for this issue, the unrest in Kansas might be as dangerous to the Republican party as the unrest in Michigan and Colorado.

"WORKING FOR THE GOVERNMENT"

BY

HERBERT E. MORGAN

The men who work for the Government are not working for something remote from the life of every-day Americans. They are working for all of us, and their problems concern us as directly as though we made out their pay checks ourselves. Those who read Mr. Morgan's article in a forthcoming issue will be reading about men they themselves employ.

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ENTOMOLOGY

BY ROBERT HILLYER

In August as I lay upon a hill
I saw black ants and red ones in the grass.
Well-bred, adept, they labored with a will
And stepped aside to let each other pass.

I saw two battling spiders come to terms,
And skate away without another word;
I also saw a beetle and three worms,
Which I just mentioned to a passing bird.

Small jungles, and a ground-mole come to grief
(If one can judge by such a skeleton);
A bob-tailed bug upon a strawberry leaf,
The which I tickled just to see him run.

These I observed, and many other things,
But I'll not bore you with particulars;
At any rate, the afternoon took wings,
And left the insect, Me, beneath the stars.

WU PEI-FU, A CHINESE WITH ONE IDEA

CHINA'S GREATEST SOLDIER, WHO NEVERTHELESS BELIEVES IN REUNION OF HIS COUNTRY BY TALKING RATHER THAN FIGHTING

BY UPTON CLOSE

SOMETHING is known outside of China of Chang Tso-lin, variously called the "Satrap of Manchuria," "First War Lord of China," and Super-Tuchun, but little has been heard about Wu Pei-fu, the chief obstacle to Chang Tso-lin's ambition to control China south of the Great Wall.

Two years ago thousands of students from middle schools, colleges, and universities throughout China converted agitation into action and flocked to the camp of Wu Pei-fu to enlist in the almost holy crusade against the Anfu clique traitors who were selling their country's sovereignty to Japan. Wu, then a division commander unknown outside of military circles, suddenly sprang into prominence in the summer of 1920, when he executed a strategic withdrawal from Hunan, whither he had been sent to conquer the "rebellious South."

By what foreign military attachés pronounced to be the most brilliant military tactics ever executed by a Chinese general, Wu sent the opposing forces rolling back against Peking, defeated, disorganized, and fighting each other.

Wu Pei-fu's well-disciplined force by slow and careful stages made its way to Peking, disarmed the defeated troops, and relieved the capital, which was ready to do him honor. Then Chang Tso-lin, ex-bandit and uncrowned King of Manchuria, swooped down with his divisions, and, with a slur at "the subordinate military officer," appropriated the fruits of Wu's victory. At the same time he adopted the defeated soldiers into his own ranks. After all, Wu was but a division commander turned popular hero overnight. He had not the prestige nor the numbers to face the Manchurian war lord.

Wu withdrew with his loyal Third Division to the barracks built by Yuan Shih-kai, as the nucleus of his monarchical establishment, in the out-of-the-way loess hills of western Honan, there to bide his time.

Wu spent the autumn, winter, and spring training his model army. Visitors, among whom was American Minister Charles R. Crane, to his camp in Honanfu (or Loyang, the ancient capital of the Chow dynasty, 1000 B.C.), found him very hospitable—inclined to drink a bit to excess in honor of his guests—and very busy.

In the spring of 1921, through the agency of an American newspaper man, he discovered that a secret pact directed against him had been concluded between Tuchun Chen Shu-fan at Shensi, the province at his rear, and Chang Tso-lin of Mukden. He refused to submit to this threat, and, having made a public oath that this world was too small to hold both Chen and himself, began immediate operations against the Shensi Tuchun.

In the course of this action Wu despatched to Shensi his subordinate, Brigade Commander Feng Yu-hsiang, popularly known as the "Christian general."

Feng is a man of the same ideals as Wu, and this demarcation of a distinct field of effort for Feng has ended the slight jealousy over popular idolism existing between them, and has united them in a common purpose.

Wu had no sooner established his influence in northwest China than the call came to him to take a hand in the Middle Yangtze situation. Hupeh, the most important province of central China and the one which contains the three "Wuhan" cities (Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang) situated at the confluence of the Yangtze and Han Rivers, had suffered for four years under the misrule of Tuchun Wang Chan-yuan, the most reactionary of the militarists. His rule was characterized by extortion, opium trading, and every form of official corruption. Although all the Chinese armies were unpaid for months, Wang's soldiers had even greater arrears due them than others.

Driven to desperation, and encouraged by a disaffected populace, his soldiers had repeatedly mutinied. In three of these mutinies foreign interests suffered heavily. Some Japanese lives were lost, and Japanese, British, and American consular and commercial property was destroyed.

Chang Tso-lin, fearing for the prestige of militarism, decreed that Wang should stay. Hupeh local leaders, however, bribed the military of the neighboring province, Hunan, to undertake an offensive against him.

Sun Yat-sen, whose Commander Chen Chung-ming had just added the province of Kweichow to his recent conquest of Kwangtung, immediately sent agents to Hunan in an attempt to enlarge the affair into a general Southern invasion of the North. The whole country was thrown into apprehension. The U. S. S. Albany and other foreign cruisers and gunboats cleared for action and lay in the Yangtze off the foreign concessions. Every one was asking: "What will Wu, whose forces, lying half-way between Peking and Hankow, are the key to the situation, do?" At this critical moment and while Wu's troops were moving southward along the railway, not knowing which side they would support upon arrival in Hupeh, the writer visited General Wu, who had calmly remained in his Loyang headquarters.

"My foremost aim in regard to the Hunan-Hupeh situation," said General Wu Pei-fu to me, "is to prevent the interprovincial squabble from becoming a general war between the North and South. Aside from the resultant needless suffering which reoutbreak of strife of this nature would cause the Chinese people and the foreigners in our midst, no possible benefit therefrom could come to the nation. The ultimate reunion of

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the provinces would be postponed rather than hastened thereby. Not force, but the convocation of a people's constitutional assembly, is the solution of the problem of reunification."

It was thus apparent that Wu Pei-fu was interested in wider issues than the suzerainty of the Wuhan region. When Wang Chan-yuan fled, and the advancing Hunanese (and Szechuanese, who also thought to capitalize the situation) were repulsed by Wu's merciless strategy (for, like all good generals, he is ruthless in war), Wu found himself in possession of China's richest section. But this did not, as politicians and militarists in the North hoped, satisfy and occupy him. Leaving Hupeh in the control of a henchman, Hsiao Yao-nan, he returned to Honan and resumed the training of a model army.

When I visited him there, General Wu assured me that he remained as enthusiastic regarding the convocation of the constitutional assembly as at the close of his campaign against the Anfu Government. "The country cannot be *fought together*," he said, using a forceful Chinese idiom. "This method has been tried in vain for eleven years, and promises no more success in the future than in the past. The only hope lies in *talking it together*."

Yet General Wu is not unaware of the necessity of a powerful armed force to guarantee freedom of action to the delegates who do the talking, as well as to the people in their selection. "My suggestion was ignored last summer," he said, "because at that time I lacked the military prestige to protect it from the attacks of selfish chieftains whose advantage lay in other directions." The Vice-Inspecting-General inferred that, if his plans did not miscarry, his military prestige would soon be sufficient to warrant his undertaking the guardianship of his constitutional scheme.

"But what about the inevitable opposition from Manchuria?" I questioned. General Wu's face took on a wistful look. "Everything I have been for," he said, "Chang Tso-lin seems to have been against. Still," his face brightened, "Manchuria is not vital to the life of China proper. If Chang Tso-lin must have his little kingdom, the Chinese Republic can for the time being do without the territory of the Three Eastern Provinces. And there is no reason why the Three Eastern Provinces should any longer dictate to us of China proper regarding our political changes, or why our political aspirations should lie at the mercy of the Fengtien lord."

This policy clashed directly with the ambition of Chang Tso-lin, who, from his Manchurian seat, hoped to spread his dominion over the intramural provinces.

Wu Pei-fu is a man of one idea—of one scheme. It is founded upon the one bit of American history which he has studied carefully. That idea is the redrafting of the Constitution and the reunion of the nation through a national convention, such as that which sat at Philadelphia and created the American Nation in 1787. Wu Pei-fu is obsessed with the idea that a new national convention can produce as much improvement over the Nanking Provisional Constitution of 1911 as the Convention which created the United States and its constitution in 1787 produced over the Confederation of six years earlier.

Photograph of himself presented by General Wu

GENERAL WU PEI-FU, CHINA'S GREATEST SOLDIER, WHO NEVERTHELESS BELIEVES IN "TALKING" RATHER THAN "FIGHTING" THE COUNTRY TOGETHER

General Wu, aside from being a commander and strategist, is a scholar, philosopher, and poet. But he is a poor politician

With this ambition for his country has undoubtedly become mixed a personal ambition bred by conceptions in Wu's imagination as to the part he himself is to play in the new régime.

What comprise his motives and whether or not they lead in the direction of a constructive, or even definite, plan is of prime importance to the Chinese nation to-day, inasmuch as upon Wu now rests the burden of political action involving the territory south as well as north of the Yangtze.

Although a sympathetic understanding exists between Sun Yat-sen's military commander, General Chen Chung-ming, and Wu Pei-fu, it will be seen that for the time being the theories of Wu Pei-fu are in direct conflict with those of Dr. Sun. The Cantonese agitator's fundamental doctrine is that the Chinese revolution has never been completed; that the overthrow of the men who are the heirs of the Manchu autocracy must, and can, be accomplished only by violence. Wu Pei-fu's position, on the other hand, is that violent methods cannot be decisive, and that the only hope is in a convocation of provincial leaders under the protection and, we might infer, spur of a benevolent military force.

History seems to be with Sun Yat-sen. China's frequent past periods of disruption have been brought to their close not by talking but by the ruthless military conquest of one individual or faction. At least according to the records. But, knowing Chinese traits, we are prone to suspect that there was much compromise and palaver mixed with the fighting.

In comparing the present with past periods of disruption we find also many new elements affecting the situation. It has often been said that the foreign settlements and Legations, providing oases for political refugees, are the greatest obstacle in the way of political stability. Foreign interests in China refuse to undergo the loss occasioned by prolonged internecine strife. Again, there

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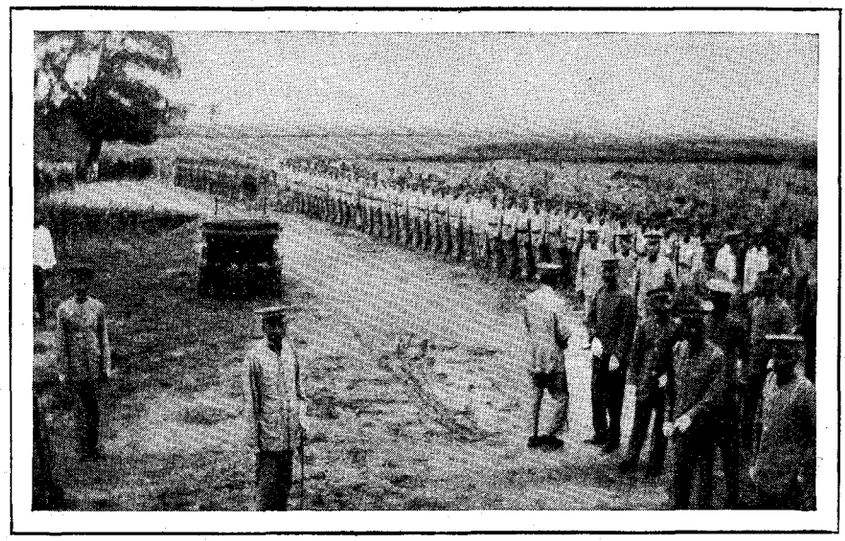

Snap-shot by the author

A CRACK GUARD OF WU PEI-FU'S TROOPS SEEING HIM OFF IN HIS FORD CAR

The General is proud of his men and specially requested that this photograph of them be taken

are no definite lines along which an issue can be fought out. Wu Pei-fu may just as truly claim to be the exponent of progressivism as Sun Yat-sen—yet the two may easily find themselves in armed conflict. As Wu Pei-fu sees it, there are too many chieftains and too many factions to allow of "fighting the revolution out to its finish." The only real issue upon which any chieftain or faction could push a pan-China campaign would be that of individual supremacy. And democracy in China, although still an infant in mind, is too strong in body to allow the career of the uncamouflaged conqueror to culminate. Yuan Shih-kai's failure is conclusive evidence of this.

Under such circumstances, Wu Pei-fu is justified in his statement that the prospect of fighting China into unity is not hopeful. His trustfulness in palaver may appear ingenuous, but let him be given credit for maintaining some degree of faith in his country's political future. There are too many Chinese who, when they turn occasional attention from private ambition to their nation's predicament, are prone to shake their heads in utter helplessness, and, let it also be said, unhelpfulness.

General Wu, although uttering no word which might be interpreted as treason against Peking, has shown a true conception of the inconsequence of Peking in the life of the people of the provinces. If his suggestions of last year remain unchanged, his constitutional assembly would invite the recognition of the present *de facto* Government at Peking, but would not be discouraged by refusal. It would take upon itself the liberty of reshaping the entire administration of the nation, from the Constitution to the seat of Government. All present arrangements and precedents would simply be swept aside. Wu realizes that he would require a tremendous military prestige to enforce the decisions of such a conference. If his own views and the decisions of the assembly should coincide, the results might be really democratic in trend. If the assembly could agree, as the writer fears, only under coercion from him, the resultant Government would be a camouflaged military dictatorship. This is, indeed, the form of government which those familiar with inland China consider the most practical. That it would be far superior in progressivism and benevolence to the score of dictatorships existing in China to-day is undoubted. The danger is that it would contain within itself the seeds of redisunion.

Strangely enough, the national assembly has been a favorite idea of Dr. Sun. Some discouraging experiences have, however, inclined the pioneer of republican ideas to rely upon the imposition of new ideas through military force. Paradoxically, Wu Pei-fu, a man of purely military antecedents, concludes that nothing decisive can be accomplished by military force, and turns with hope to the Chinese aptitude for discussion and compromise. In the opinion of the writer, Wu's hope comes to this: If a group of men who can dominate their respective provinces can be brought together and protected in the course of their discussion from outside threat and in a measure from bribe, they should be able to determine the lines of some sort of interprovincial confederacy taking the place of a central government, and intrust to their powerful patron their execution and perpetuation.

The first requisite of a unified and peaceful China under this scheme must be the absolute prohibition of interprovincial alliance outside of the confederation and the abolition of nationally supported provincial armies. Wu Pei-fu has set the precedent for the immediate squelching of interprovincial strife.

The plan, following the precedent of the selection of provincial delegates, would allow a great deal of freedom within the provinces themselves. The important thing is to get a hold upon those factors which can dominate in their respective provinces, whether for the time being they be democratic or not. If the dominating factor in a particular province be military, it must be accepted as the representative of that province in the confederation, being at the same time well curbed within the lines of its own province. When capitalistic or democratic elements within the province become able to overawe the military, they should succeed to the national representation. The fact that military power is curbed within provincial lines will militate against its downfall. There is hardly a Tuchun to-day who holds his position without the aid of outside-province troops. Again, a military chief dependent for revenues upon his own province will become gradually subservient to the powerful guilds and growing financial interests.

General Wu realizes that he is working against time—that outside nations whose industries demand China's natural resources will not indefinitely let China alone to work out her own salvation.

"Is the idea of foreign intervention virile?" he asked.

"It is dormant, but will not remain so if China continues to disappoint the world," I replied.

"Then we must hasten," the little General concluded.

That Wu Pei-fu will prove a positive factor in the establishment of stable and popular government in China is open to doubt. Although unquestionably the greatest soldier which his country has produced in modern times, he has little political and diplomatic ability.

It is of course well-nigh impossible for a leader in China to do anything for his country, and this is one reason why salvation must come through a general leavening of the people rather than through leadership. The Chinese people, possibly in part as a result of some thousands of years of disappointing experience, but more because of their intense individualism, do not want leadership. Nothing has been more evident in the past ten years of chaos in China than the tendency of the crowd to combine to lop off any head which gets itself above the others. Not only do the tactics of the rising figure's political enemies force him into the traditional paths of Tuchunism, but the very attitude of the common people, who psychologically mistrust any lord of the ascendant and regard power as synonoymous with corruptness, bears in the same direction. After all, the Tuchun is the product of his people.

Note.—In a future issue we shall print a brief sketch of Wu Pei-fu's personality, by Upton Close

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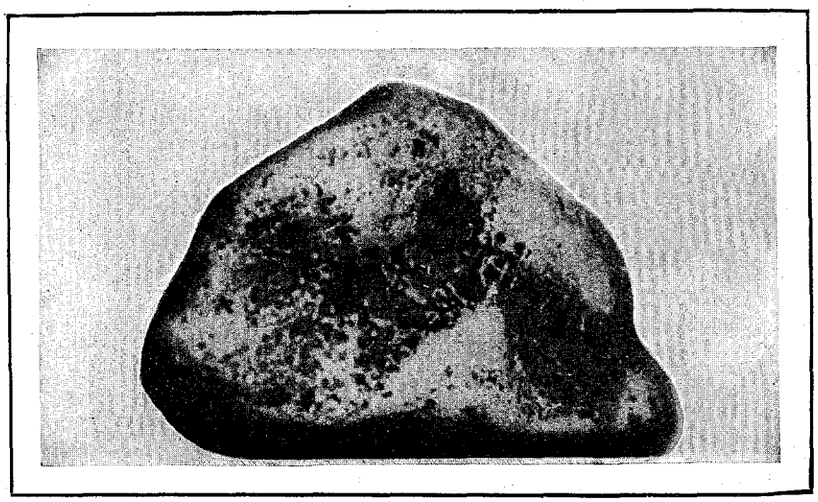
PLATINUM: ONE OF THE "NOBLEST OF METALS"

BY RICHARD HOADLEY TINGLEY

FOR centuries gold has stood for value. From the beginnings of history to the present time, with the exception of food, the glittering yellow metal has been more sought after than any commodity in the entire category of human desire. Wars have been fought for its possession; innumerable lives have been lost in its pursuit; honor has been sacrificed for it; and the lure is still as compelling as in the days of Solomon, Pizarro, or Bret Harte.

But platinum is worth more than five times as much as gold, although Solomon, Pizarro, and the California Forty-niners and Klondike-rushers knew it not. Indeed, nobody knew it, for its value was negligible until modern metallurgy and chemistry discovered its usefulness in the arts, till the war demonstrated it to be indispensable in the manufacture of modern munitions, and until fashion set its stamp of approval on this metal in competition with gold as a perfect setting for precious stones.



Courtesy of Sr. Arcesio Penagos, of Buenaventura, Colombia

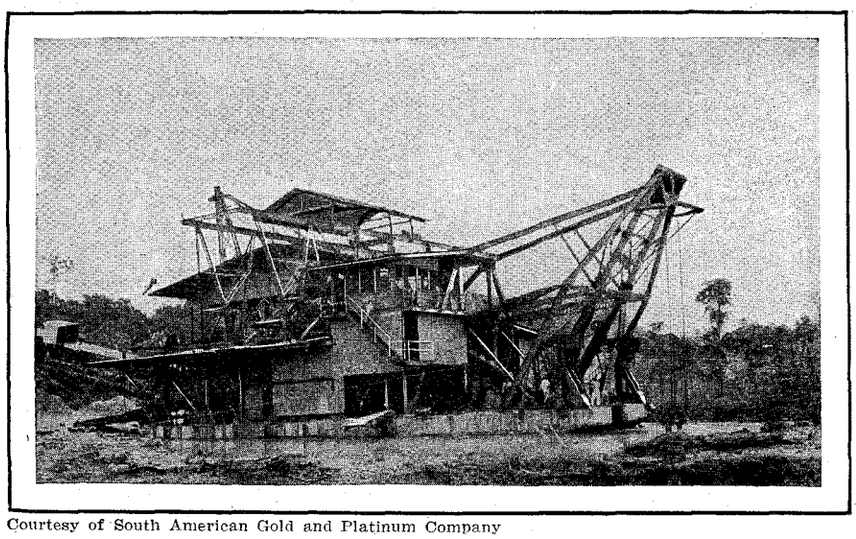
PLATINUM NUGGET FOUND IN THE CHOCO DISTRICT, COLOMBIA

Natural size of the nugget; one of the largest ever found on this side of the Atlantic. It weighs about one and three-quarter pounds and is worth at to-day's prices about $1,890. A similar nugget weighing slightly more was stolen from the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1913, where it was on exhibition. It was never recovered and has probably been melted down and sold. The world's largest platinum nugget was found in the Ural Mountains and is said to have weighed eighteen pounds

In the young days of the New World gold-crazed Spaniards, gold-crazed Portuguese, Hollanders, and Englishmen embarked on expedition after expedition in search of the "Golden One." Their heroism and hardihood almost beggars description. Tradition had it that, deep in the Andean mountains, was the "Golden City"—the seat of the opulent Peruvian Government of the Incas. Fantastic and romantic stories fanned the flame of the imaginative mind of the gold-crazed men who were ready and willing to believe anything of the incredible gold hoard of the famous mythical city—this El Dorado.

Although the "Golden City" was never found, the Spaniards obtained much gold, and they found platinum also. Not knowing what else to do with the latter, they threw it away, calling it a nuisance. For centuries natives and aliens who have washed out the sands of the Atrato, the San Juan, and other Colombian and Peruvian rivers for gold have thrown back the platinum as worthless. They, too, called it a nuisance.

The modern picture thrown upon the screen shows bands of explorers in the valleys and beds of the same rivers where once the Spaniards sought in vain for the source of all gold; but they are searching for platinum now, and the gold which is always found in connection with its associate is of secondary consequence. Other remote parts of the earth also are being intensively searched for platinum—Alaska; the beds of the rivers flowing into the Pacific in Oregon and northern California; in Borneo, Sumatra, Java, Tasmania, New South Wales, and Canada. But the laborious placer pan-washing methods of olden days have been supplanted and the precious metal is now mined by big steel dredges with immense buckets that scoop up the bottoms of the rivers known to contain platinum—virgin platinum nuggets that have been swept down from the "mother lode" that is "somewhere" up in the mountains. Unlike the case of gold, however, no "mother lode" of platinum has yet been found and worked.



Courtesy of South American Gold and Platinum Company

A STEEL DREDGE OF 1,000,000 YARDS CAPACITY USED IN EXCAVATING SOIL FROM RIVER BEDS TO OBTAIN PLATINUM

What is it that started these big dredges at work digging up the bottoms of the Colombian and other rivers for platinum? It is this. The world's supply is threatened. Russia, up to the beginning of the war, furnished ninety-five per cent of it from deposits in the beds of the rivers flowing down from the Ural Mountains. The war and the anarchy which followed closed this source of supply. Colombia came next as a producer of platinum, and big speculation turned its attention to this premier source.

A short generation has seen platinum emerge from the neglected class of metals of lesser value into the lime-light of prominence. One of the two "noblest of metals" it is now called by Dr. George F. Kunz, of Tiffany's, who is an authority on the subject. It has supplanted its consort, gold, on the throne of popularity in some respects because of its high intrinsic value as a metal. Gold, however, for the mere reason of its being the money standard of the

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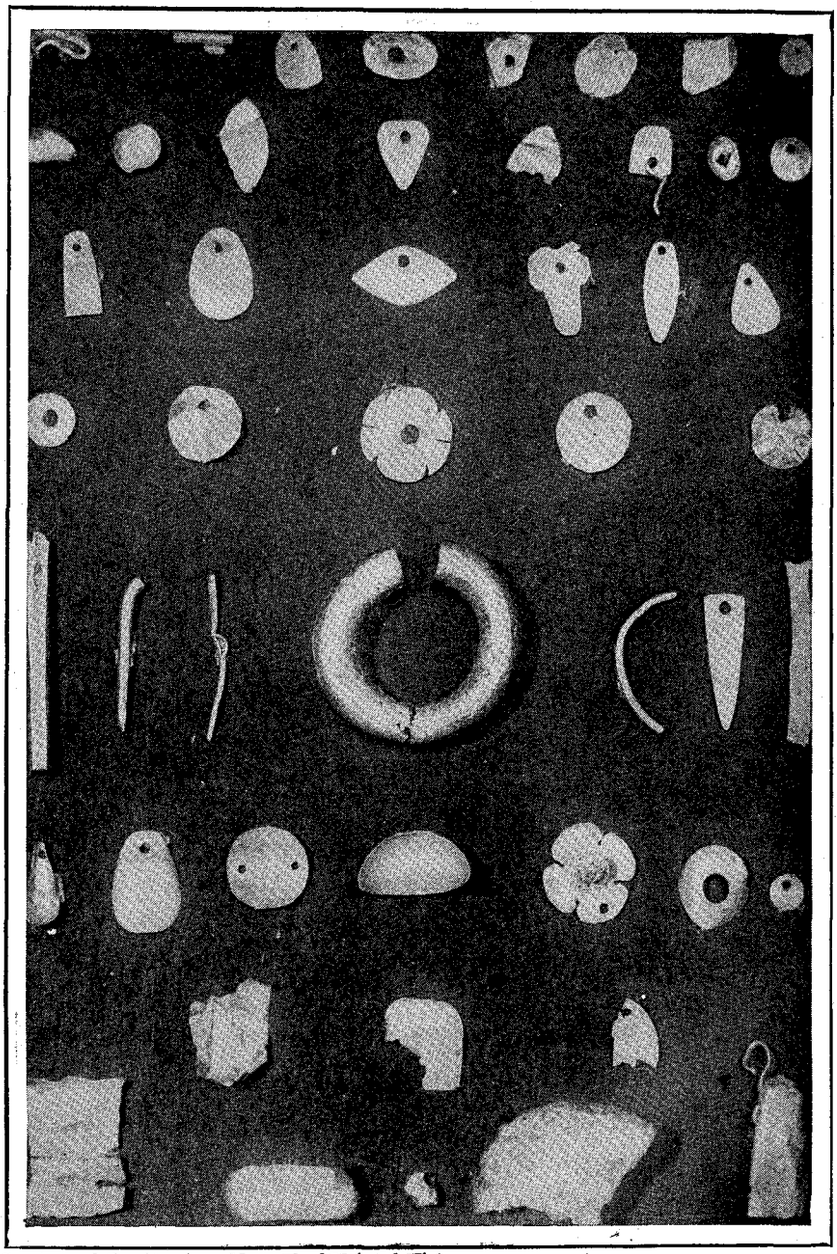

Courtesy of the American Museum of Natural History

PREHISTORIC ORNAMENTS OF PLATINUM AND GOLD

These were found in graves of the aboriginal Indian inhabitants of the island La Tolita, at the mouth of the Santiago River, Ecuador. In most cases a layer of platinum, cut to correspond with a similar one of gold, has been hammered onto the latter, so that one side of the ornament is of gold, the other side platinum

world will continue to dispute the aspirations of its new rival and will do so successfully so long as gold and money are inseparably associated.

A hundred years ago platinum was worth but half the present price of silver. By the beginning of the present century the price had advanced by very slow degrees to $14 an ounce, and it is within the last decade that it has reached the level of its associate, gold, in price—$20.67 an ounce. Since that time, however, its price advance has been spectacular, mounting as high as $170 an ounce during the war. At the present time it is worth about $115.

The uses of platinum are innumerable. It is valuable in making sulphuric acid and is an essential in the manufacture of explosives—indeed, modern warfare would be impossible without a certain amount of this metal in making guns, nitrogen, pyrometers, and other war material. This is why Uncle Sam found it necessary to call upon his patriotic citizens during the war to turn in their platinum jewelry and other ornaments—a call to which enthusiastic response was made. Lightning-rod tips are made of platinum, and for the coloring of pottery and in the manufacture of certain photographic papers and for the preservation of standards of measurements it is the only metal usable and reliable. In the archives of France there is a carefully guarded standard meter preserved in a bar of platinum. A meter is just one-ten-millionth part of the earth's quadrant measured at the equator, and its determination was made with the greatest of care by Don Antonio de Ulloa in Ecuador early in the eighteenth century. The meter, according to this standard, is that universally adopted. It matters not, so the story goes, that it has long since been found out that Señor de Ulloa made a mistake in his calculations—his meter stands, just the same.

Platinum may be made into the hardest or the most ductile of metals. Combined with ten or twenty per cent of iridium it is the hardest. It is said that one cubic inch of platinum can be drawn to such fineness that a single web of the wire would extend twice around the earth! Platinum is one of the heaviest things in nature, being passed only by iridium, with which that metal is always associated, and by tungsten and molybdenum. Associated with platinum are nearly always found palladium, rhodium, and ruthenium, all precious metals, although the volume of platinum always predominates.

Platinum jewelry began to make its appearance about twenty-five or thirty years ago, when it was discovered that the color and luster of a diamond were materially improved when set in this white metal. As such settings grew in popular favor and as jewelers and refiners learned the art of handling platinum and of hardening it by an alloy of iridium, its use began to spread into the broader field of jewelry of all kinds and designs and into the manufacture of small ornaments and trinkets.

Platinum jewelry carries on its face a guaranty of genuineness and that it has been hand-wrought in that it cannot readily be cast, like gold. This gives it a mark of distinction, and there is no known metal which imparts the appearance of quality as well as platinum. It carries the stamp of "class" on its face. Platinum jewelry will retain its chaste and virgin look indefinitely and it does not oxidize or discolor, like gold, which will tarnish in time. With the proper admixture of iridium platinum forms a metal of such intense hardness and toughness that gossamer webs, scarcely visible to the naked eye, can be drawn from it and subjected to rough usage without serious injury. For this reason the most intricate designs may be carried out in jewelry by the use of an astonishingly small amount of platinum, which fact largely overcomes its high cost per weight.

The statement has frequently been made that the use of platinum in jewelry is a fad—a fad because it is high in price—and it has been pointed out that so long as it was cheap the *beau monde* had little use for it. This statement is vehemently denied by most jewelers. Almost with one voice they declare that the platinum fashion is here on its merits and not because the metal is rare or expensive, strongly asserting that it will stay and increase in popularity. One jeweler was heard to

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say when discussing the relative merits of the two "noble" metals: "Recall the parade of nurses in their spotless white gowns and hats as they marched down Fifth Avenue when the war was on; then visualize, if you can, the effect had all these women been gowned and hatted in yellow, and you will have the difference between platinum and gold."

Among other uses to which platinum has been put in the past, it has served as a basis for money. It has also figured conspicuously as a base for counterfeit gold coins of various denominations and values in many lands. This was at times when the price was below that of the yellow metal. Some of these counterfeit coins are still extant in museums. A hundred years ago rubles of platinum were coined and circulated in Russia, but when the intrinsic worth of the metal in the ruble became more valuable than the face value of the coin itself these pieces were gradually retired to the melting-pot.

In view of the varied uses to which platinum now lends itself, it is to be wondered at that the chemists and metallurgists of Europe were so slow in appreciating its value, for it was not until the eighteenth century that it seems to have attracted any attention. This was when de Ulloa visited what is now Colombia. Ages ago, so the archæologists tell us, the aborigines of South America—the Incas and their predecessors—worked the metal into ornaments for their priests and kings. In the Museum of Natural History in New York there is a collection of platinum jewels and ornaments taken from tombs in Ecuador supposed to be not less than two thousand years old. But the art of working the metal was lost and not rediscovered till three hundred years after Pizarro's time, and another hundred years elapsed before it was recognized as having unusual qualities, and not until the World War descended upon us did scientists become fully acquainted with it.

What is the future of this remarkable metal? Nobody has any exact knowledge of what is going on inside the domain of Lenine and Trotsky. There may, and there may not, be large quantities of platinum stored in that country awaiting a favorable opportunity to strengthen its position with the outside world by using it as a trading base; indeed, it has been recently stated on a semblance of authority that Soviet Russia is about to begin again the coinage of platinum rubles and to adopt that metal as its money standard. The fact remains, however, that the world produces to-day but about twenty per cent of the platinum of pre-war times, and it is pointed out that under the best of conditions Russia cannot again enter the field in a large way for several years—indeed, it was well known even before the war that the existing Ural deposits were becoming depleted.

So long as fashion demands platinum and until some adequate substitute is discovered for its use in the arts a supply must be found "somewhere," and the situation clearly points to Colombia—known before the war to be the second largest producer, now the largest.

THE ST. LAWRENCE VALLEY

BY GILBERT H. GILBERT

THE wealth of the Indies was the objective of Columbus and the early explorers in their search for a westward passage to the Orient.

The Portuguese navigator Antonio Galvao in 1550, in the belief that no channelway existed between the Atlantic and Pacific, recommended that an isthmian canal be built—the precursor of the present Panama Canal.

Hernando de Soto in 1541, or possibly de Pineda in 1519, discovered the Mississippi; Jacques Cartier in 1534 discovered the St. Lawrence, and reported to his master, Francis I, "It is the greatest river that ever has been."

These two great rivers have their sources close to each other near the head of Lake Superior. The Mississippi flows southward through the Great Plains and empties into the Gulf of Mexico; the St. Lawrence, the broadest and deepest river on the continent, flows from its source by way of the Great Lakes, down the valley of the St. Lawrence in a volume of a quarter million cubic feet each second, to the northern Atlantic, a distance of more than two thousand miles.

The Rocky Mountains to the west, the Laurentians to the north, and the Appalachian ranges from Alabama curving north and eastward to Nova Scotia, form the sides of a great trough which runs from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of St. Lawrence by way of the Great Plains, the Great Lakes, and the St. Lawrence Valley.

Robert Cavelier de La Salle, in quest of a passage to China in 1669, voyaged 180 miles from Montreal up the St. Lawrence to Lake Ontario, thence across the lakes to the foot of Lake Michigan, and southward by the Ohio and Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico, thus establishing the connection between the discoveries of De Soto in the South with the discoveries of Père Marquette, Joliet, des Groseilliers, Radisson, and the other explorers in the North, whose names are still preserved in the nomenclature of the localities and waters about the Great Lakes.

The discovery and establishment of water routes from the ocean by way of the Mississippi and by the St. Lawrence with the rich midland areas about the Great Lakes brought with them a recognition that the potential natural wealth of the vast territory tributary to the lakes was far greater and more real than the fabled riches of El Dorado or the Great Khan. Trading posts were established at the site of Duluth in 1678 by the Sieur de Luht, at the site of Detroit in 1701 by Cadillac, and throughout the region of the lakes and St. Lawrence by the contemporaries and successors of these pioneers.

To-day these regions are productive of greater wealth from manufactures, mines, and agriculture than any other region in the world.

The Panama Canal provides passageway to the East for vessels of the largest type, but the vastly greater trade and commerce of the tributary areas of the lakes still remains landlocked to vessels of a size that could profitably engage in ocean carriage. The tonnage passing through the Panama Canal is not one-tenth of the volume of tonnage passing in and out of the ports of the lakes and the St. Lawrence.

Of the white population of this hemisphere more than one-half inhabit New England and the States and provinces that border on or are tributary to the Great Lakes or the St. Lawrence Valley. Two-thirds of the railway tonnage of North America is carried in this region. Iron, coal, and grain are the essential elements of the material predominance of a nation; eighty-five per cent of the iron, seventy per cent of the coal reserve, and seventy-five per cent of the grain are of the resources of this region, and copper, zinc, lead, timber, pork, and wool are of its main products.

The manufactures and distribution of the products of the United States have resulted in a commerce that excels the total international commerce of the rest of the world. The industries produced $63,000,000,000 of wealth in 1920, three times that of 1910 and five times that of 1900. The Nation's business has outrun its transportation facilities; the transport of an ever-increasing volume of products must be provided for if development is to continue.

Transportation is a link in the chain of costs from producer to consumer. It is an economic maxim that "The total cost is the cost of production plus the cost of transportation."

Judge Gary stated, in commenting on the business of United States Steel for 1921: "Railroad transportation, on the basis of existing rate conditions, aver-

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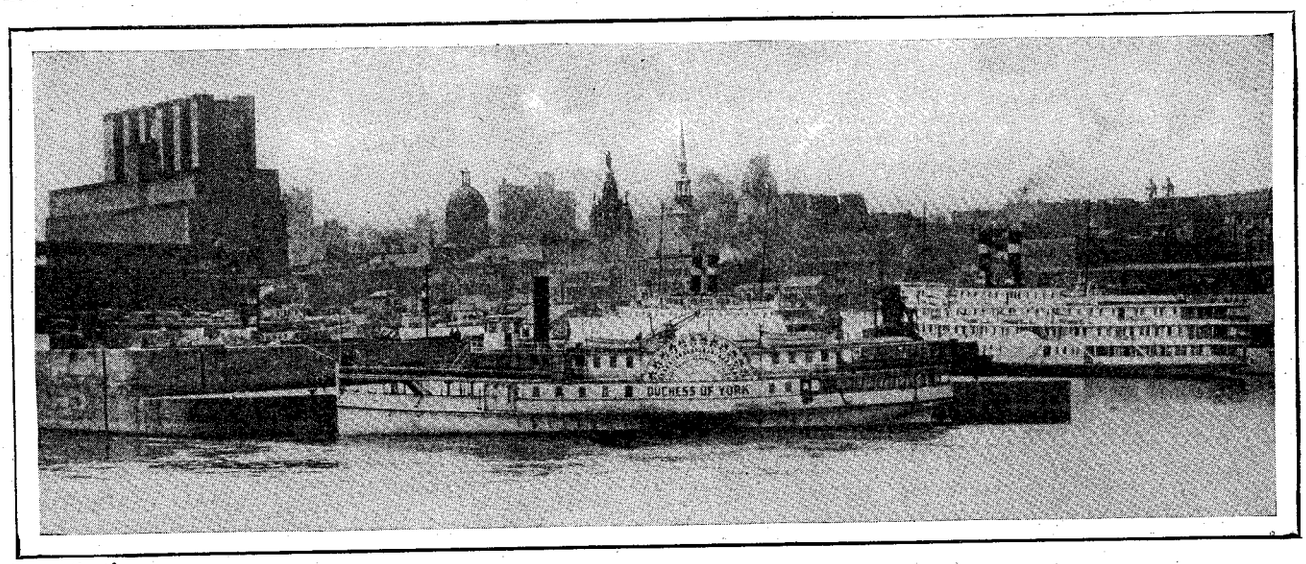

International

THE WATER-FRONT AT MONTREAL—"THERE WAS A GREATER VOLUME OF GRAIN SHIPPED OUT OF MONTREAL LAST SEASON THAN THE COMBINED GRAIN SHIPMENTS OUT OF ALL OTHER ATLANTIC PORTS"

ages, in the case of subsidiary companies, forty per cent of the cost of producing steel." If the average cost of transport on the Nation's business of $63,000,000,000 in 1920 was forty per cent, the consumer would have paid more than $25,000,000,000 for transportation.

The commerce tributary to the lakes, under existing conditions, is under the economic handicap of long hauls and great transportation costs when competing for foreign or seaboard trade. The geographical situation of the lakes in the midland of the continent, the great extent of shore-line adapted to ports of accumulation for the vast agricultural and industrial production, and the depth of water in the lakes are a combination of natural conditions conformable to the most efficient employment of large freight vessels, the most economical known means of transportation. The greatest economies can be realized in navigation on through freights—that is, where bulk is not broken from the port of loading to destination.

These conditions cannot be realized in the commerce of the Great Lakes until the deep-water way, the New Welland Canal, now being constructed by the Canadian Government between the upper lakes and Lake Ontario, is completed and the deep-water way down the St. Lawrence River to the Atlantic is developed. This development in its simplest form consists in the deepening and widening of the six canals of the present St. Lawrence system. These canals are from one to fourteen miles in length; their combined length is less than forty-five miles.

The cost of ocean freights averages one-tenth of the cost of rail freights, or in the approximate proportion of one mill to one cent per ton mile.

The augmentation in the cost of transport where bulk is broken and cargo transferred between terminals is emphasized in the shipment of wheat from the lakes by way of the New York State Barge Canal to New York *en route* to Liverpool; the figures are approximate percentages of the cost from Duluth to Liverpool:

	Distance, Miles.	Cost, Per cent.
Duluth to Buffalo [1]	1,000	18
Buffalo to New York [2]	496	47
New York to Liverpool	3,107	35
	4,603	100

[1] In elevator. [2] On barges.

It is estimated that half of the cost and about half of the time will be saved in shipping directly down the St. Lawrence to destination. The distance from the foot of lake navigation to Liverpool via the Barge Canal is 3,600 miles, by way of the St. Lawrence it is about 3,100 miles, or 500 miles less, or about the length of the canal system between New York and Buffalo.

In addition to the New York State Barge Canal there is the Canadian canal system down the St. Lawrence to Montreal. The State Barge Canal is designed for twelve feet navigation; there is but ten feet available. The cost of this system was $200,000,000. The Canadian system is fourteen feet deep in the 75 miles of canalization between Lake Erie and Montreal; the river reaches between the canals would average thirty feet in depth. The distance from the present foot of lake navigation to Montreal is 400 miles; with the opening of the New Welland Canal this distance will be reduced to 110 miles.

By reason of the shorter and cheaper haul down the St. Lawrence there was a greater volume of grain shipped out of Montreal last season than the combined grain shipments out of all other Atlantic ports.

The locks of the New Welland Canal, now being constructed and well advanced towards completion, are seven in number and capable of locking vessels of very much greater capacity than the present lake vessels of 15,000 tons over the difference of elevation of 330 feet between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario at Niagara Falls. When this canal becomes operative, there will remain but 110 miles separating the deep-water navigation of the lakes from ocean navigation at Montreal. Within this distance there remains to be enlarged and deepened from fourteen feet to thirty feet but 45 miles of canal, a simple and straightforward process along lines familiar to engineers on the St. Lawrence for more than one generation. This undertaking, in its engineering features and in the volume of excavation, when compared to that of Panama, is a minor project. The average width of the Panama Canal is three times as great, and some of the cuts, as in excavating through the continental divide at Culebra, are more than 300 feet deep.

New York is about one thousand miles south of Central Europe, our main foreign market. The St. Lawrence River and Gulf are in the direction of the shortest possible sea lane to Central Europe.

The average rate of travel of an ocean or lake freighter is 250 miles a day. The average travel of a freight car is 30 miles a day. The average cost of ocean freights is but one-tenth of the charge for rail haul. The rates of freighting the bulk cargoes, for which lake vessels are especially designed, are less than seventy per cent of the cost of ocean carriage.

In modern water carriage size means cheapness, the transport of a given weight of cargo in a single vessel being cheaper than in two vessels of half the size. The concentration of carrying power affects economies in officers and crews, their wages, provisions, and accommodation space, and size makes for economy in ship-building. If two steamers of 2,500 tons each were to cost for both, say, $500,000, one vessel of 6,000 tons could be built for that price, and for double of the cost of a 6,000-ton vessel a 14,000-ton to 15,000-ton vessel could be built.

It is the navigable depths of channels that is the controlling factor in the em-

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ployment of the most economical and efficient vessels.

The market will always select the cheapest route for trade; the ports themselves are but the points of collection and distribution of the markets or industrial centers, and their position is determined by this economic relation.[1]

There are but two States having ports on the lakes and on the Atlantic: New York, though not a great producer of raw materials, is the greatest manufacturing State in the Union; and Pennsylvania, the second in volume of manufactures, whose main industry is the conversion of the iron ore of Lake Superior into steel, made commercially practicable by the economies of water carriage. Montreal is the head of ocean navigation on the St. Lawrence and is the Canadian metropolis.

New York is the greatest port in America, and is the port of distribution for more than half of the sea-borne commerce of the United States; Montreal is the second port in America. These two ports are the main points for the collection and distribution abroad of the products from the region of the Great Lakes.

In the fall of 1919 the Canadian Government accepted the invitation of the United States Government to undertake a joint investigation of the improvement of the St. Lawrence River with a view to the development of a channel way that would afford through passageway for ocean-going vessels from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes. An international joint commission was formed and engineers appointed to investigate and to formulate plans and estimate the cost of an international development of the St. Lawrence. The plans and estimates have been made.

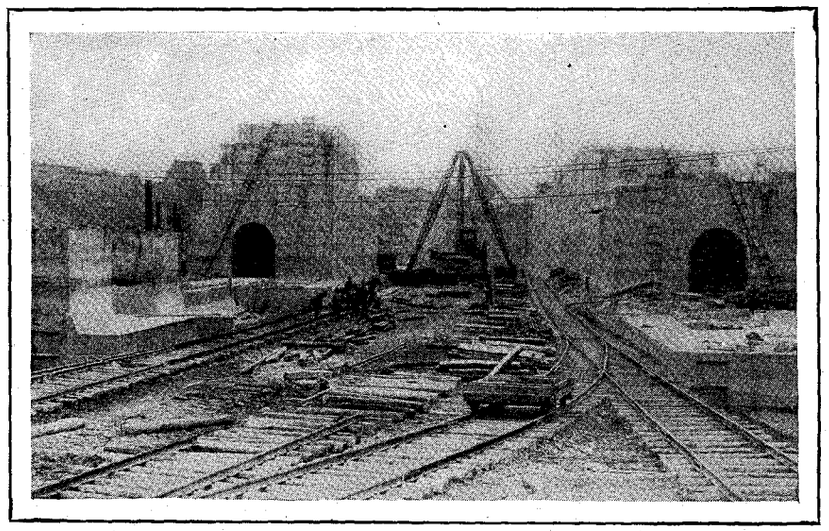
Two hundred and seventy million dollars is the estimated cost of a thirty-foot channel way from Lake Ontario to ocean navigation at Montreal, a distance of 182 miles, and the development of 1,500,000 hydroelectric horse-power at the Longue Saulte Rapids.

From the head of the Galops, the first rapid on the St. Lawrence, to Montreal is about 110 miles; the proposed works are virtually all within this distance.

The general scheme is, starting from Montreal and going up the river, to deepen the present Lachine Canal with some variation from the present line. This canal is 8½ miles long and passes the forty-five feet of drop in the Lachine Rapids.

From the head of these rapids Lake St. Louis runs eighteen miles to the entrance of the Soulanges Canal. This canal passes in the fourteen miles of its length the Cascades, Cedars, Split Rock, and Coteau Rapids; the difference in elevation over this series of rapids is 84 feet, and it has the greatest potential horse-power on the river. It is proposed to build an entirely new canal past these rapids.

[1] The foregoing data on shipping are from the Encyclopædia Britannica.



International

CONSTRUCTION WORK ON THE NEW WELLAND CANAL

Lake St. Francis runs from the head of these rapids to the foot of the Cornwall Canal, a distance of 30 miles.

The Cornwall Canal is 11 miles long and passes the 48 feet of drop in the Longue Saulte. It is proposed to develop about 1,500,000 horse-power through the construction of great dams at and above these rapids. These dams will back the water of the river up for about twenty miles to the Rapide Plat, where it is proposed to build another series of great dams, to back the river up above it to about the level of Lake Ontario, and to serve as regulating works to govern the level of that lake.

The impression in the public mind is that this international power and navigation development will flood out all the rapids of the river and leave great placid pools between the dams. This is far from the conditions that will obtain.

The main rapids of the St. Lawrence are the Lachine, the Coteau-Cascade series, and the Longue Saulte; the proposed development will not lessen the turbulence of these rapids or shorten the length of canals required, about 34 miles, to carry navigation past these rapids. The effect will be to drown out the two minor rapids, the Rapide Plat and the Galops, and the canals around them and to develop 1,500,000 horse-power.

If the present canals were deepened to 30 feet and no dams built or power developed, the cost would probably be less than half of that of the more elaborate scheme with its great structures and the great cost of their installation.

The urgent need is a means of transporting the great volume of Western products to the markets of the world and the substitution of the economies of water carriage for the tenfold cost of transportation by rail.

The development of water power is not an urgent need in Canada. There is more water power available on the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, and from the run-off of the Laurentians than there are industries to use it; the population is less than ten per cent of the population of the United States.

In connection with the negotiation relative to a treaty governing the international aspect of the proposed deep-water way and power development, the Canadian Government, in response to a communication from the Secretary of State, replied: "It would not appear to be expedient to deal with the matter at the present time."

The proponents of the project state that the present high cost of transportation of Western products is an avoidable and unnecessary tax and bounty exacted from the producer.

The opponents of the project state that the whole scheme is chimerical and impracticable by reason of the short season of navigation, ice in the Gulf, and fog, and that the cost will run into prohibitive figures; and they also put forward other deep-water way projects that will maintain commerce in its present channels.

The climatic conditions obtaining on the lower St. Lawrence are not more severe than the conditions about Lake Superior, where over 100,000,000 tons are passed through the Saulte Ste. Marie Canal each season; when the St. Lawrence deep-water way is developed, there will not be a more restricted or difficult section for navigation on the route than the present passageway between Lake Superior and Lake Huron. Any climatic restrictions that would apply to the proposed deep-water way apply with equal force to the present conditions on the lakes and to the barge canals and to the port of Montreal—the second port in America in volume of tonnage.

It is to be expected that those ports or States whose present commerce and trade may be deranged or diverted by the proposed trade route will be strenuously opposed to the project, and the seemingly great economic advantages that will accrue to the country as a whole should be weighed against these disadvantages.

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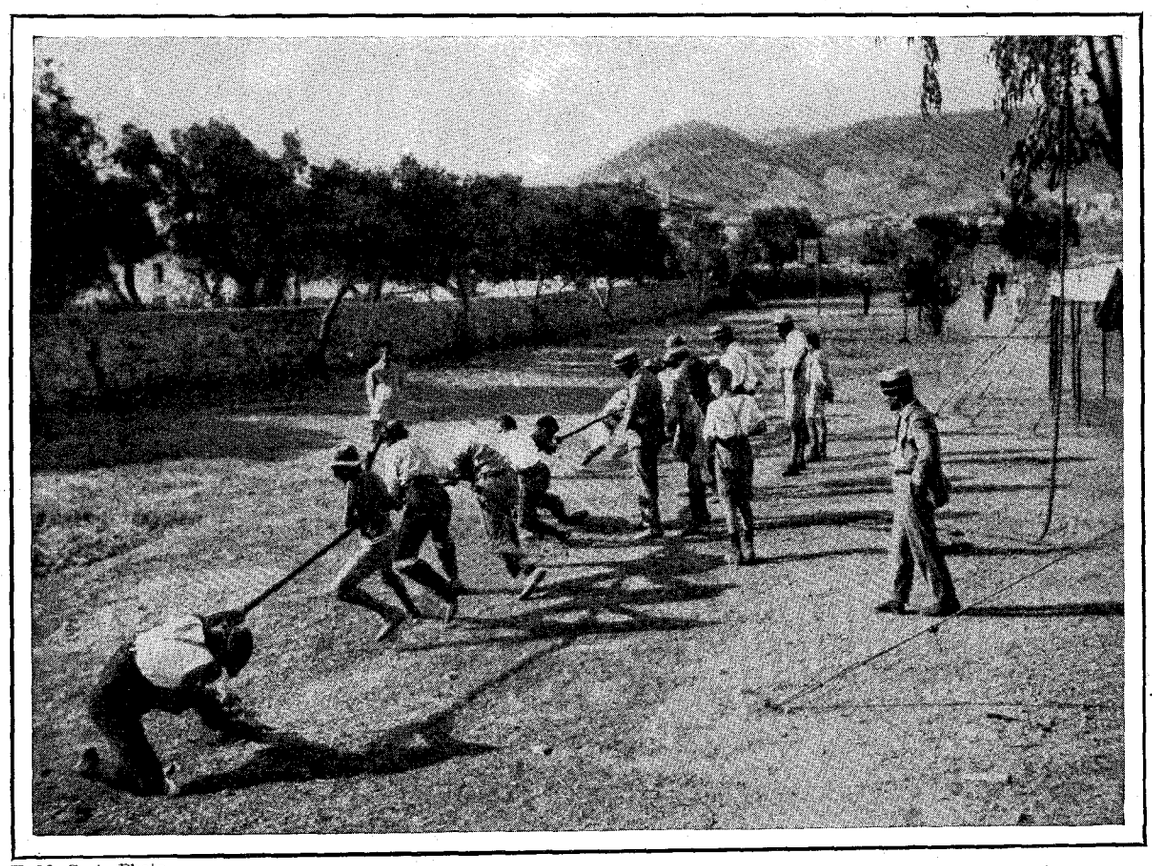
SPORT IN A STRICKEN LAND

PICTURES FROM AN OUTLOOK READER

Y. M. C. A. Photo.

CHRYSOSTUM, GREEK ORTHODOX METROPOLITAN AT SMYRNA, REPORTED MURDERED BY THE TURKS

The picture shows the Metropolitan on a recent visit to the American Y. M. C. A. Camp for Boys, near Smyrna. The figure at the right is that of Edward M. Fisher, of Reading, Pennsylvania, physical director of the Smyrna Y. M. C. A.



Y. M. C. A. Photo.

CAMP PHOCIA, AMERICAN Y. M. C. A. CAMP NEAR SMYRNA

The photograph shows the camp during the summer of 1922

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THE BOOK TABLE

AMONG THE NEW NOVELS

"BABBITT"[1] is the reverse of "Main Street;" it packs into the personality of one ordinary citizen the banality, vulgarized energy, and ambition to be a hustler and a good fellow, of a whole class, while "Main Street" took what was alleged to be (but wasn't) a typical town and diffused all over it the meanness and crassness at which the author chose to direct his arrows of irony. Thus "Georgie" Babbitt *is* the book; the other people are merely what actors call "feeders" to Babbitt. This is why Mr. Lewis's new story will puzzle and disappoint one large class of novel readers—those who demand situation, construction, suspense, culmination, and all the effect of drama. If, however, such readers will lay aside that perhaps Victorian attitude, they will find that Babbitt is in himself an epitome of one kind of American life; he bristles with actuality; he holds the stage of one's attention as closely as Lulu Bett did in Miss Gale's story—to compare as opposite characters as there could be.

Babbitt's literary portrait is a piece of meticulous exactness; the technical skill with which his creator avoids the temptation of making a mere type of him is a triumph. So, too, is the cleverness that endows Babbitt with a recurrent, only semi-conscious, longing for romance and idealism, in his breaking away from his campaigns of "pep" and hurrah to go fishing with his stupid and gloomy friend, or now and then to revolt for a time against the crooked business and politics which usually seem to him just what every "regular guy" does.

Fortunately for the reader, who might otherwise tire of the minute realism of the description of Babbitt's daily acts from the time he throws away his safety-razor blades to his last drink at night, Georgie is a bubbling joy of slang, and his quick, bumptious talk is amusing; whether one laughs at him or with him doesn't much matter. He is vain, uncultured (though a college graduate), a pusher and a boomer and a jollier. He echoes all the slogans, repeats the dubious stories, "orates" at club dinners, takes for granted that whatever is the business practice must be right, gets his politics and convictions at second hand, and is a successful church booster despite bad breaks in his personal morality. In short, he is an amusing scamp, but he is not a villain; he is not meant as a type, yet his vulgarisms and delinquencies are typical of a pretty large number of men who would be terribly outraged if they were to be told that they were not valuable citizens and go-ahead, progressive American business men. Irony is sometimes good for the soul, for it strikes deeper than moralizing. But the weakness of unrelieved irony is that it borders on cynicism; there are plenty of Babbitts about; but, thanks be, there are also plenty of non-Babbitts.

Eight years ago, in reviewing Mr. Lewis's "Our Mr. Wrenn," I spoke of it as a first story that aroused great

WILLA CATHER

expectation. The author has certainly gone far since then. The young shoe drummer there depicted was less real but more joyous than Georgie Babbitt; perhaps a little mixture of his gay efficiency and personal cleanness and honor might have made Babbitt something better than the man now so sardonically depicted with faultless realism.

In quite a different way Miss Willa Cather's "One of Ours"[2] is also centered on one person, Claude, the fine and lovable though not very articulate farm lad of Nebraska. As Dorothy Canfield puts it in a review of Miss Cather's admirable book, it "is the whole purpose of the novel to make us see and feel and understand Claude and passionately long to open the doors to his living brothers all around us, imprisoned and baffled like Claude in a bare, neutral, machine-ridden world."

The tone of the story is sympathetic rather than sarcastic, and the subsidiary characters are carefully built up, not merely sketched in. Moreover, we have here, as always in Miss Cather's novels, the atmosphere and charm of outdoor life, realism touched with deep feeling for nature as well as man. Claude is unsatisfied rather than dissatisfied; his natural tendency toward expansion on the side of thoughtful idealism is hemmed in by his surroundings, by sordid necessities of heavy toil, by a facile and selfish brother, a jocose materialistic father, and finally a narrow, cold, and undomestic wife who insists on going to China to help the missionaries rather than care for home and husband.

The novel is, so to speak, broken apart in the middle by that which broke apart so many things—the World War. It is disappointing that Claude's problems, so well set forth, should not be worked out to any conclusion. The war scenes are vivid; Claude's experiences are in some respects singular and evidently based on authentic war knowledge, and the inevitable tragic end is moving. The two parts of the book are painfully disjoined; as Mr. Lewis has written of this book, Miss Cather might as well, so far as working out its theme is concerned, have pushed Claude down a well as have sent him to war.

There is a clear note of sincerity in all of Miss Cather's writing. "My Antonia" remains her best book, but "One of Ours" is in impressionistic effect far above the average novel.

Mr. Poole's "Millions"[3] is in one sense slight, for it is brief, involves few characters, and is centered on one situation. But its very simplicity is its strength. The theme interests one singularly, because it is that of a test of human nature—whether a woman's honor and conscience will give way to the temptation of self-interest disguised as morality. Madge, half-sister of a man reputed to be a millionaire, is summoned to what may probably be his death-bed. He has neglected her and allowed her to fight her own way, yet she knows that he has made a will in her favor. The brother is unconscious for days; other relatives cluster around, but the sister is legally and morally responsible; an actress appears who has been the brother's mistress and thrusts herself into the foreground; the relatives fear she may grasp the millions at the last minute. The brother comes to himself and demands to see the actress. To thwart him may be to kill him. What shall the sister do? In the end she does what her sense of honor and right dictate: she refuses to shift the responsibility to uncle, aunt, and cousin, who would be shocked to admit to themselves that they at heart hope that the man will die. It would be unfair to tell just how the problem is settled; the result is the growth in this woman under severe trial of firm character, power of decision, and resolve to do what is just and right despite consequences. Madge emerges twice the woman she was, and we know that she will now grapple wisely with life's problem, millions or no millions. Incidentally the corroding influence of expectant wealth on average people of perfect

[1] Babbitt. By Sinclair Lewis. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $2.

[2] One of Ours. By Willa Cather. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.50.

[3] Millions. By Ernest Poole. The Macmillan Company, New York. $1.75.

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respectability is subtly shown. Problems aside, the book has reality and tensity.

Mr. Locke's large circle of admirers will miss in his "Tale of Triona"[4] the whimsicality and humor of "Septimus" and "The Beloved Vagabond;" on the other hand, they will find a note of reality and emotion in the narrative of the plight of John Briggs, a man of lowly origin but imaginative genius, who blossoms into literary fame as Alexis Triona, and neglects to state that much of his raw material came from a notebook he found on a dead man's body. When he falls in love and marries, one lie forces another, and when the explosion comes the horror of his bride is not so much at the original fault as at the edifice of falsehood built to sustain it. Mr. Locke is at his best in dealing with the incidents of this moral catastrophe; he is not at his best in the early chapters portraying fashionable and gay life in London. The love story is exceptionally fine and pleasing, and the reader suffers poignantly and sincerely with Triona in his reverses. This is one of the novels one is perfectly willing should end happily.

Finally, if you want to laugh irresponsibly, hilariously, and uncritically, read Mr. Hilaire Belloc's "The Green Overcoat."[5] It has the probably unique honor of being illustrated by G. K. Chesterton, who enters into the author's vein with zest. The book is sheer comicality, but with an undercurrent of humorous satire.

R. D. TOWNSEND.

[4] The Tale of Triona. By William J. Locke. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $2.

[5] The Green Overcoat. By Hilaire Belloc. Robert M. McBride & Co., New York. $1.75.

THE NEW BOOKS

BIOGRAPHY

DIARY OF A JOURNALIST: LATER ENTRIES (THE). By Sir Henry Lucy. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $6.

This covers the period from 1890 to 1910. Sir Henry's knowledge of English society, politics, and journalism is extensive. He gives us here a welcome addition to the Diary published years ago. There are numerous anecdotes about people of note and laughable stories gleaned from various sources.

WORLD WORTH WHILE (A). By W. A. Rogers. Illustrations. Harper & Brothers, New York and London. $3.

A delightful book of reminiscences about cartoonists by one of them. It tells not only of cartoonists but of their victims—or shall we rather say their subjects? Most of the cartoonists have a saving grace of humor which is often appreciated by those they caricature—as, for instance, Mr. Roosevelt, who is described in this book as getting no end of amusement out of the pictures that represented him as a bad boy. Mr. Rogers's agreeable text is accompanied by a number of reproductions of his cartoons.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

DEFINITIONS. By H. S. Canby. Harcourt, Brace & Co., New York. $2.

Professor Canby always writes with clarity. These collected papers deal with recent literary discussion and the modern trend of criticism. What makes a book popular? What makes it a work of art? What novels do survive and what should survive? Light on such questions is found in these pages. The views put forth are tolerant as well as acute.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

ADVENTURES IN BOLIVIA. By C. H. Prodgers. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

Few readers will leave the pages of this well-printed book uncut. It tells in simple language the story of an adventurous Englishman's trip to hostile Indians in the hinterland of Bolivia to induce them to sell their rubber. He went unarmed and won their friendship through his tact and address, making to an assembly of warriors a two-hour speech that saved his life and won them over to his projects. Simple color sketches by the author accompany the text.

LAND OF THE MIAMIS. By Elmore Barce. The Benton Review Shop, Fowler, Indiana.

This is a painstaking attempt to tell the story of the winning of the "Old Northwest" from the Indians. The mass of disconnected material that comprises the sources of the history of our relations with the Indian tribes led by Tecumseh and other less well known chieftains has been carefully worked over by the author, and a comprehensive and significant résumé is the result.

OUT OF THE WORLD NORTH OF NIGERIA. By Angus Buchanan, M.C. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $6.

The author tells of a journey of fourteen hundred miles on camel-back through a practically unknown region of the Western Sudan. He discovered many new species and subspecies of birds and small animals, and proves himself a good story-teller as well as an experienced naturalist.

UP AGAINST IT IN NIGERIA. By Langa-Langa. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $5.

A lively and entertaining account of adventures in Africa and in getting there from England, including the author's narrow escape from death when his ship was torpedoed by the Huns. Conversational and informal to a degree, the narrative by its *naïveté* and humor justifies the plentiful use of the personal pronoun.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY

FROM HARRISON TO HARDING. By Arthur Wallace Dunn. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $7.50.

This work aims at presenting a political history of the period from Harrison to Harding, but its chief interest lies in its innumerable anecdotes of public men, with many of whom the author became personally acquainted during his long service as a Washington newspaper correspondent. It gives a "behind the scenes" view of public life which is extremely entertaining, though many of the stories make the reader feel that the author is "telling tales out of school," and some of them will rightly give offense in certain quarters. While bearing some of the marks of the hurried writing inevitable in the habits of the daily newspaper correspondent, the volumes are decidedly interesting and will attract a host of readers.

SCIENCE

BOOK OF THE SKY (THE). By M. Luckiesh. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $3.50.

Not a book about astronomy, as the reader might at first suppose, but one that deals with the sky as seen by the airman. It discusses the phenomena of clouds, winds, and weather in a spirit that is at once poetic and scientific. In the author's description of airplane voyages through the clouds an attractive literary quality is thus skillfully combined with accurate knowledge.

WONDER BOOK OF CHEMISTRY (THE). By Jean H. Fabre. The Century Company, New York. $2.50.

The amount of book material that still continues to be dug out, so to speak, from the literary remains of that remarkable man, Jean H. Fabre, the naturalist, is surprising. Here we have a series of talks about chemistry, written largely in the form of dialogue, and not only simple, but well calculated to arouse the curiosity and interest of young people.

POETRY

SEEDS OF TIME. By John Drinkwater. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $1.25.

The delicious coolness and delicate clarity of John Drinkwater's poetry is to be observed at its highest peak in this volume. He is essentially a didactic poet, metaphysical at times, but never so in a heavy manner. While his lyric note is always obvious, it may never be termed of that rippling order that we associate with the most successful lyrics. His poetry flows slower, but its strength is undoubted and the pantheistic urge that is always its undertone reaches the reader like a small clear wind, cool and gentle, essentially lofty at times but never objectionably so. Beauty is a high passion with him, but he is its disciple and not its feverish worshiper. "Thrift" (herewith quoted) might be Mr. Drinkwater's credo:

No beauty beauty overthrows,
But every joy its season knows,
And all enchanted hours prepare
Enchantment for to-morrow's wear.

Who in the just society
That walks with him this hour can see
But shadows of another bliss
Loses both that delight and this.

Grieve not the parting day, for soon
The nightingales will sing the moon
Climbing the track that now the sun
Leaves when the songs of day are done.

And grieve not when her beauty pales,
And silence keeps the nightingales,
For that eclipse again will bring
The sun with all his birds to sing.

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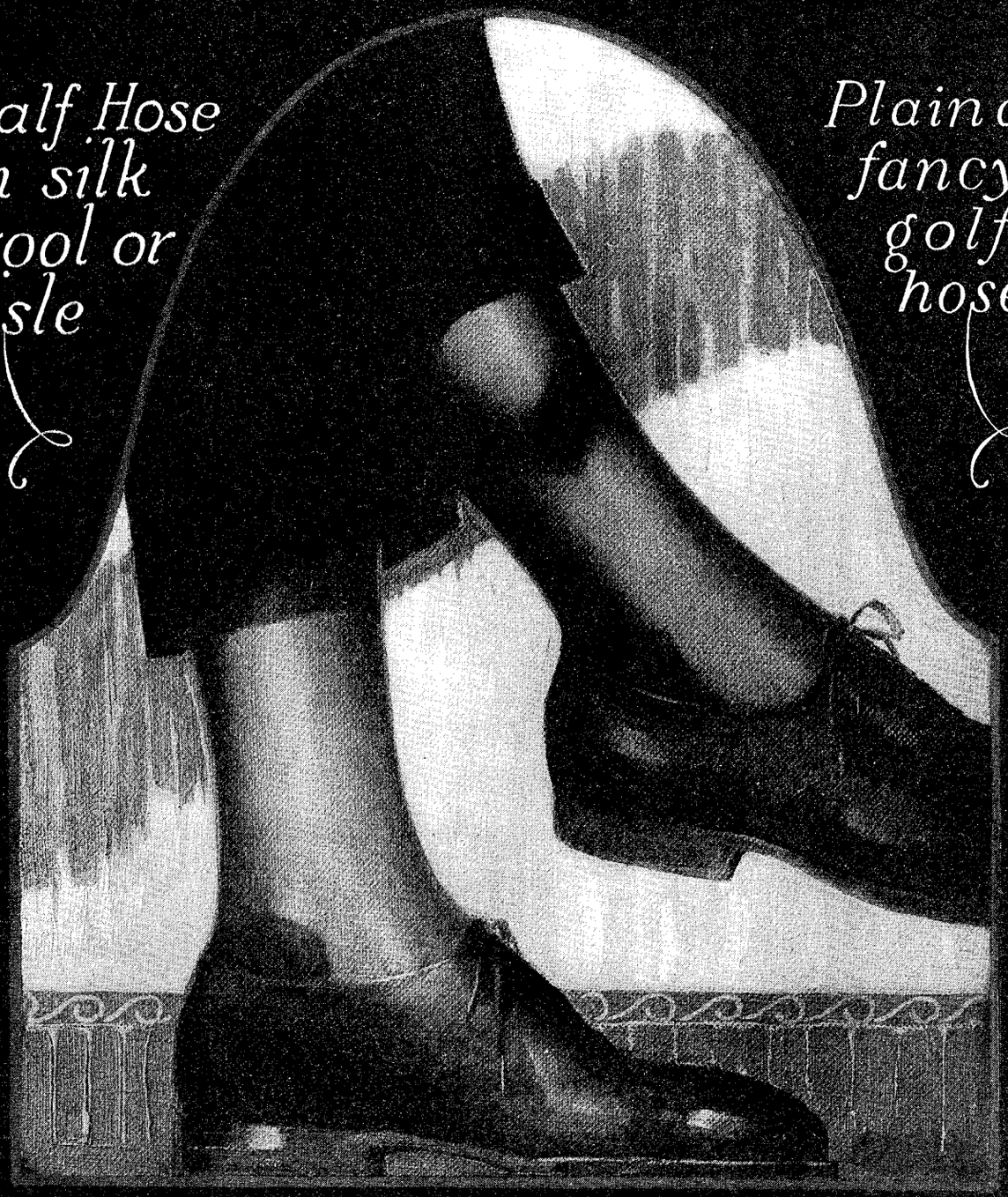

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THE BUSINESS OF A BANK

SEVEN thousand bankers from all sections of the United States attended the forty-eighth annual convention of the American Bankers Association, October 2–6, in New York City. Bankers are extremely valuable people in this day and age, and in any scheme of finance banks are first and fundamental. The greatest world problems of the present time are to a large extent banking problems, and it is the bankers who must find the solution. Modern business absolutely could not exist without banks; they provide currency and they supply capital, and trade and industry are dependent upon both of these things. Business is really the collection and distribution of money, and a bank, loosely defined, is an agency for this purpose.

From the point of view of the investor a bank is as important as in the case of the seeker after capital. The very first thing an investor should learn is how to make use of a bank, for without this knowledge he will never get far. And while banks are not philanthropic institutions, every progressive bank will go out of its way to assist its customers, for its prosperity and success are inextricably interwoven with the prosperity and

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Are your bond holdings properly diversified?

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success of the community it serves. A bank's willingness to help may be in its own interests primarily, but, whatever the motive, this help benefits the customer just the same. And the services a bank can render are manifold.

First of all, a bank is the safest depository for money, for cash in the form of bills and currency. A bank's safe-deposit vault is a larger and stronger place for cash than anything the ordinary individual can afford to maintain. This is protection against fire as well as against robbery, and how many times are bank burglaries successful as compared with those in private residences or offices? No doubt there still exist some people who keep money in stockings, old teapots, or tucked away in bureau drawers, but these people are running big risks which might be almost entirely eliminated if they would avail themselves of the facilities offered free of charge by banks.

When money is placed in a bank, the depositor is thereupon entitled to draw against his account by means of checks. Payment by check is of inestimable benefit to the depositor, for it does away with the expense and inconvenience of paying by cash, and avoids the risks of loss or theft which are always present when cash is carried on the person or kept in the house. A bank makes no charge for this service, and, further, a bank almost always allows a depositor interest on his checking account, the usual condition being that he keep a minimum balance—that is, not allow the amount of money he has on deposit to fall below a certain agreed amount.

A depositor may also call upon his bank to collect checks for him that are drawn on other banks, and usually no charge is made for this service, which is a real one. For instance, if John Doe presents a check at his bank in New York drawn to his order by Richard Roe on a Chicago bank, the New York bank will collect the money from the bank in Chicago and credit it to Mr. Doe's account. This is another service of great convenience to the depositor, and, like many of the other services rendered by banks, has become so commonplace that it is taken pretty much for granted and its full worth not always appreciated.

If a man has a sum of money he knows he will not need for several months, he can arrange with his bank to deposit the money there; the bank will give him an instrument known as a Certificate of Deposit and agree to pay him a certain percentage for the use of his money for the duration of the time fixed upon. This is a very simple method of making a short-term investment, and, although the rate of interest paid is customarily low, it is far better to keep money working all the time, even if the return is low, than to let it be idle.

It is easier for a man to obtain a loan at a bank if he has an account there than is the case otherwise. A bank usually considers itself under certain obligations to its depositors, not only in the matter of making loans, but so far

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(*Continued*)

as terms are concerned. If a man is a stranger, a bank naturally requires security for any loan it may make him—stocks, bonds, mortgages, or other tangible property. In the case of a depositor, however, the bank is familiar with his affairs, knows his financial standing, and very possibly will consider his note ample security. In times of financial stress the loaning function of a bank is of most value to a depositor, for at such times banks will not customarily accommodate any one other than their own depositors. And often a ready loan may mean the difference between bankruptcy and solvency.

Bank deposits are repayable upon demand. That is to say, a depositor may withdraw the full amount of his deposit whenever he desires, and he may do this either by means of a check to his own order or to the order of whomsoever he may desire. It naturally follows from this that any part of his account may also be withdrawn upon demand. In other words, he may draw against his account in any amount or amounts up to the total sum deposited, and unless the bank pays these sums it lays itself open to a suit for damages.

In the modern business world the emphasis is continually upon short cuts and simplification. The practice of sending receipted bills is growing in disfavor, and here a checking account is very handy. A check sent in payment of a bill must be indorsed—that is, signed—on its back by the person or firm to whom it is made payable, so that when the check is returned from the bank it is itself a valid receipt. Further, the person who draws the check may make a note on its face of the item being paid, and when this is done the check is a complete record of the transaction.

Bond coupons may be deposited in your bank and the bank will collect them for you and place the proceeds to the credit of your account. Many banks sell steamship tickets these days; travelers' checks may be obtained at banks; banks will give advice and help on the income tax; they will act as brokers for the purchase and sale of securities. Many banks have trust departments for the administration and handling of estates. In fine, their business is so varied that in one short article it is impossible to do more than sketch the vague outlines.

For our purpose, however, perhaps the

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most important business of a bank is the service it can render investors. It is the duty of a banker to keep informed on this subject, and his knowledge and experience are always at the disposal of his depositors. A bank will not only buy and sell securities for you, but it will obtain information about investments, about the standing and reliability of brokers and investment concerns, and about business concerns as well. If you live in Richmond and want to find out about a firm in Cleveland, your bank will write to a bank in Cleveland and obtain the information you want. Banks are conducted so as to render service, and a man is foolish who does not avail himself of its facilities. Never hesitate to appeal to your banker for help and advice on all matters pertaining to investments. Remember, that is the business of a bank.

YOU CAN MAKE IT SIMPLE

BY THOMAS L. MASSON

One of the most constant illusions among all classes of men is that the so-called "deep" subjects are uninteresting and hard to understand. They have been made deadly dull by a whole succession of writers who, in order to make themselves important, have used a whole lot of big words to obscure their meaning. They are hard to understand only because we make them so. Another error is that children cannot be made to understand them. When I was a boy of fourteen, playing baseball, I used to talk constantly with a group of boys of my own age about God and infinity, and the conclusions we arrived at then were about the same as I hold now.

At the present moment there is a great deal of agitation going on all over the world, especially among the so-called thinkers. Bernard Shaw, in England, said only the other day, "The world is going to the devil." Anatole France, perhaps the most illustrious figure in France, declared that "civilization is dying." The biologists tell us that the highest types of people are dying out, giving place to the lowest types. The spiritualists are tremendously agitated, and declare that we are in the midst of a great spiritual revolution. Dean Inge, of London, thinks that we are in a pretty bad way, and his nickname of "the gloomy dean" does not mitigate the force of his criticism of mankind. The churches are a good deal upset. Labor troubles are rampant. Most people are thought to be very indifferent, and the standard of intelligence is said to be rapidly falling. What does all this mean?

Now there are a few men—you can count them on the fingers of one hand as a rule—in every age who are able to define what is the matter with that particular age. They don't show up until long afterwards; then posterity—their posterity—looks back on them and knows them to be wise men. None of us knows now who are the really wise men of this age; many of the critics declare that there aren't any—except themselves.

Nevertheless, out of all this apparent chaos of thought and typography it is not so very difficult to sum up the whole matter and put it in a few simple words. After that has been done as a basis, one can go on and think out the rest if he chooses—until he comes to a full stop—as he always will. That is in the nature of things.

To begin with, let us say that philosophy is the science of boiling everything we know down to the point where we can tell where we get off; that is, we know what's what and what isn't what.

Your consciousness is all you have to go by. Eliminate that, and there isn't anything left. It is therefore with your consciousness that you must deal.

Now there are two parts to our consciousness; that is to say, there are two ways in which we come to know things. One is through the visible, and the other through the invisible. The visible world about us appears to be in the utmost disorder. We go into a forest and the trees, dead and dying, are lying any which way, and as we go about everything is piled up and being carted away; if there are regular masses, like cities, etc., they are changing all the time. So much for the outside. But the scientists tell us that they have sifted all this mass of matter down to the electron, and that everything is composed of electrons, which have a speed of 186,000 miles a second. It is the various combinations of electrons that compose all matter—some say all thought.

So that underneath this visible world, as we see it or think we see it, there is an absolute law. It is all founded on mathematics; nothing can happen that isn't based on material law. The sun rises and sets, the planets and the electrons both revolve, according to this law.

So much for the visible world. Now when it comes to the invisible world, the same thing is true, if we are patient enough to work it out for ourselves; this not only takes time, but much pain. We cannot expect to develop ourselves without self-discipline.

How can we come to know all this? The greatest of philosophers, Kant, pointed out the way long ago. It is through experience.

The present moment isn't causing any of us any trouble. We are not worrying about it. We worry only about the future. Let us, therefore, rest upon the present moment, and increase our faith in the moral law by checking ourselves up with our past experience. Looking back upon it, we shall find that there was a good reason for everything, although we did not think so at the time. Start from this point and work ahead for yourself.

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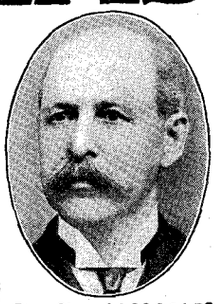

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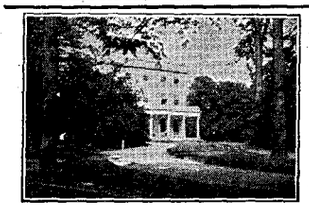
adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $3.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

Health Resorts



Sanford Hall, est. 1841

Private Hospital

For Mental and Nervous Diseases

Comfortable, homelike surroundings; modern methods of treatment; competent nurses. 15 acres of lawn, park, flower and vegetable gardens. Food the best. *Write for booklet.*

Sanford Hall Flushing New York

"INTERPINES"

Beautiful, quiet, restful and homelike. Over 26 years of successful work. Thorough, reliable, dependable and ethical. Every comfort and convenience. Accommodations of superior quality. Disorder of the nervous system a specialty. Fred. W. Seward, Sr., M.D., Fred. W. Seward, Jr., M.D., Goshen, N. Y.

Property Wanted

Wanted To Rent unfurnished—house of 8 rooms, with all improvements, within 150 miles of New York. Give description and price. 8,265, Outlook.

Boarders Wanted

FRENCH WIDOW of very best family wishes to take one or two ladies into her home, southeast of France. Best opportunity to learn French. Particulars and references willingly given by lady who spent last winter there. Mrs. B. E. MOORE, 1900 Euclid, Lincoln, Neb.

Country Board

Morristown, N.J. Restful home life, attractive room, suitable for couple, in beautiful residential park, near station, easy commuting; excellent cuisine. Moderate rates. 8,263, Outlook.

Real Estate

CALIFORNIA

Completely furnished cottages and apartments $20-$60 per month. Town of 12,000. 3 hours motor to San Francisco on cement highway. Lovely winter climate. A. B. Herrman, 130 Barson St., Santa Cruz, Cal.

MASSACHUSETTS

FOR SALE Unusual opportunity—long and well-established fully equipped tea-room. Splendid opportunity for two friends. Address 7,947, Outlook.

Real Estate

NEW JERSEY

FOR SALE TOWER HILL ESTATE, MORRISTOWN, N. J. Stately mansion, dominantly placed, 15 bedrooms (space for 9 additional), 6 bathrooms. Complete and attractive service rooms. 100 acres pasturage, gardens, etc. Farm and dairy buildings, garage. Spacious summer and winter home. Boarding school, sanitarium, or farm. Reduced price with reasonable cash payment. Details and price of JOHN T. and S. H. GILLESPIE Executors, 6 and 8 Fletcher St., New York City

NEW YORK

For Rent, Furnished in Pleasantville, N. Y., small house on wooded hilltop, near owner's house; one mile from station; large living-room with open fireplace, kitchen, bath and two bedrooms, furnace, garage. $75 a month. Ideal for writer. Transportation to station if desired. Owner, S. Boyd Darling, Pleasantville, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK

DOG OWNERS, amateur or professional. Here is your opportunity. New book, "Care of Dogs," free, contains helpful, instructive information on feeding, training, diseases. Every dog owner needs it. Book mailed free with a 3 months' trial subscription to "Sportsman's Digest," America's popular illustrated Dog and Hunting Magazine. Send 25c to-day (coin or stamps). Sportsman's Digest Publishing Co., 527 Butler Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES MANUSCRIPTS

"FOUNDATION STONES of SUCCESS," edited by Markham, a wonderful series of books for mothers. For sale at a great bargain. *Miss May Notestein, Bradentown, Fla*

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

DRUGGIST—Best available location for drug store in Arizona now open. Correspondence invited if able to finance. Wonderful climate. Thomas Marshall, Tucson, Ariz.

WANTED—Lady of personality to acquire interest and become active in aristocratic girls' summer camp. Lock Box 26, New London, N. H.

ENTERTAINMENTS

PLAYS, musical comedies and revues, minstrel music, blackface skits, vaudeville acts, monologs, dialogs, recitations, entertainments, musical readings, stage handbooks, make-up goods. Big catalog free. T. S. Denison & Co., 623 So. Wabash, Dept. 74, Chicago.

GREETING CARDS

COPLEY CRAFT HAND-COLORED CHRISTMAS CARDS will be sent on ten days' approval. The Line is best known for its distinctive verses. Jessie A. McNicol, 1 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

DIETITIANS, cafeteria managers, governesses, matrons, housekeepers, superintendents. Miss Richards, Providence, R. I. Box 5 East Side. Boston Office, Trinity Court, 16 Jackson Hall, Fridays, 11 to 1. Address Providence.

WANTED—Competent teachers for public and private schools. Calls coming every day. Send for circulars. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

DIRECTORY for secretaries and social workers. Miss Richards, Providence, R. I. Box 5 East Side. Boston office, Trinity Court, 16 Jackson Hall, Fridays 11 to 1. Address Providence.

WANTED—Teachers all subjects. Good vacancies in schools and colleges. International Musical and Educational Agency, Carnegie Hall, N. Y.

STATIONERY

UNUSUALLY desirable stationery for any type of correspondence. 200 sheets high grade note paper and 100 envelopes printed with your name and address postpaid $1.5. Samples on request. You can buy cheaper stationery, but do you want to? Lewis, 21 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

150 letter sheets and 100 envelopes, $1. Postpaid. Burnett Print Shop, Box 145, Ashland, O.

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Do You Need

A HOUSEHOLD HELPER
COMPANION
NURSE
GOVERNESS
TEACHER
BUSINESS ASSISTANT?

The following letter which we have received may contain a suggestion for you:

Sept. 12, 1922

Advertising Manager,
The Outlook,
381 Fourth Avenue,
New York City

Dear Sir: An advertisement inserted in your "Help Wanted" column for two weeks brought 187 replies from all parts of this country. It was possible to see personally only a dozen or more of these applicants, but, besides the large number, the quality of the applicants impressed me. Evidence has been given me, as the advertiser, of the excellence of The Outlook as a medium for reaching a very fine class of applicants for positions.

Yours very truly,

Try an Outlook "Want Ad." The rate is only Ten Cents a Word.

Department of Classified Advertising

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 381 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK

HELP WANTED

Professional Situations

NURSE—Thoroughly experienced baby's rse to take full charge of 4 months' old fant, in Englewood, N. J. Excellent refer- ces required. Telephone or write Miss Scott, John St., New York City—Beekman 7950.

Business Situations

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND OMEN. Nation-wide demand for high- haried men and women. Past experience necessary. We train you by mail and put u in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, ie living, interesting work, quick advance- ent, permanent. Write for free book, YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY." Lewis otel Training Schools, Room 5842, Wash- gton, D. C.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WORKING housekeeper—Family of four id governess. Cooking; waiting; no wash- g. References. Telephone Scarsdale 283, or O. Box 54, Scarsdale, N. Y.

WANTED—Working housekeeper and as- stant to do all the work (except laundry) in ousehold of three women in Cleveland, Ohio. ne of them is a professional woman away l day. Quiet household, with many privi- ges. Address 2,214, Outlook.

WANTED—Refined woman as mother's lper in family of two adults and a two year d child. Comfortable home and work not fficult. Please write, stating wages and giv- g references. Mrs. Frederick Muhlenberg, 6 North 3d St., Reading, Pa.

WANTED—Useful companion to elderly dy. Protestant. One who understands ousekeeping. References required. Address ox 476, Scranton, Pa.

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED—Governess or mother's helper, nglish preferred, to assist in care and train- g of five children, four of whom attend hool. Pleasant home life. Summer home New England. No housework required. ease state salary expected. Mrs. Robert ip Goodlatte, 291 High St., Passaic, N. J.

WANTED—Experienced governess, Protes- nt, to teach girl 6 and physical care of girl Capable of taking entire charge. State age, ethod of teaching, and experience. Refer- nces. Florida, winters; New York, summers. 237, Outlook.

HELP WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

WANTED at once—Lady, Protestant, expe- rienced teacher-governess, for girl 8. Country. Good references. Salary sixty dollars a month. Please send picture. Box 15, Fairville, Chester County, Pa.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

GRADUATE nurse, exceptional ability, would care for chronic case of any descrip- tion, or chaperon lady. Regular rates. 2,206, Outlook.

TRAINED nurse-companion for aged or chronic invalid. Refined young woman. Ref- erences. 2,220, Outlook.

TRAINED nurse, of Finnish nationality, with many years' hospital and private experi- ence, wishes permanent position as nurse- companion or nurse to invalid lady. Best American credentials. Miss Sandberg, 321 Eighth Ave., North Pelham, N. Y.

Business Situations

WOMAN, middle-aged, with library train- ing, wishes position for the winter months in an exchange or as hotel librarian. Florida or California preferred. 2,225, Outlook.

EDUCATED Virginia woman, ten years' experience, desires secretarial position with man or woman. References. Box 203, Lynch- burg, Va.

WANTED—Position as assistant in club or tea room by business woman, thirty, desiring experience in this line. Three years in present office position. 2,235, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

YOUNG woman, highly educated, widely traveled, social and secretarial training, pleas- ing, cultured personality, desires position as courier, hostess, chaperon, or companion. Congenial surroundings more important than salary. Highest references. 2,223, Outlook.

SOUTHERN girl desires position as com- panion. Will travel. References exchanged. 2,213, Outlook.

COLLEGE boy desires position as com- panion. Best references. 2,217, Outlook.

COMPANION—Agreeable reader would like position as companion where reading aloud is an especial requirement. Highest references. Terms arranged by personal in- terview. 2,219, Outlook.

CONGENIAL, cultured woman as useful companion or supervisor where help is kept. Widow's or widower's home preferred. 2,244, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

REFINED American Protestant young woman desires position as mother's helper or companion. New York preferred. Excel- lent references. 2,222, Outlook.

SECRETARIAL companion. Responsible, educated lady, used to travel, companion to invalids, secretarial duties, etc., wants posi- tion with responsible people. Protestant. References given and taken. 3915 Baring St., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXPERIENCED nursery governess de- sires position, children over four and assist with housekeeping. Six years in last posi- tion. Best reference. 2,229, Outlook.

COMPANION—Young woman trained in nursing desires position with party planning to travel this winter. Miss Cory, Brewster, Mass.

NURSE—Graduate of Edinburgh Royal Infirmary wishes position as nurse-house- keeper to elderly lady or gentleman or couple. Experienced traveler. Highest professional credentials from Scotland, England, France, Cuba, and U. S. A. 2,233, Outlook.

DIETITIAN, experienced, desires position in hospital or college dormitory. Address 2,239, Outlook.

WANTED—Place by fine, educated woman as housekeeper or companion. Free to travel. No encumbrances. Best of references. Box 44, Lexington, Ky.

WOMAN of refinement would like position as companion or secretary with people trav- eling South. 2,238, Outlook.

MATRON of girls' school wishes change of situation at Christmas. Would travel or con- sider any position of trust. American and Canadian references. 2,245, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

VISITING tutor-governess to children over six. German, French, piano. 12th year. Prepare for regents. 2,116, Outlook.

YOUNG man, teacher, experienced, college graduate, desires position in religious or pri- vate school. Primary, intermediate, or high school subjects. Protestant; highest refer- ences; moderate salary. 2,186, Outlook.

A gentlewoman with an understanding of children and capable of taking entire charge of music, would like engagement in or near New York. 2,236, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED governess desires posi- tion with children under six by October 19. Trained kindergartner. References. Suburbs of Philadelphia. Miss T. Stover, Audubon, N. J.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE advertiser will buy strictly high-class work, handkerchiefs, baby dresses, luncheon sets, or small novelties. References. Mrs. R. W. Wright. 3304 Fairview Ave., Baltimore. Md. (Price by the month.)

M. W. Wightman & Co. Shopping Agency, established 1895. No charge; prompt delivery. 25 West 24th St., New York.

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a very thorough nurses' aid course of six months is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Monthly allowance and full mainte- nance is furnished. For further information address Directress of Nurses.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will shop for you, services free. No samples. References. 309 West 99th St.

BOYS wanted. 500 boys wanted to sell The Outlook each week. No investment necessary. Write for selling plan, Carrier Department, The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

THE Olivia Sage School of Practical Nurs- ing offers a one year's course in special bed- side nursing to a limited number of women. Classes are formed twice a year. Pupils re- ceive maintenance, uniform and salary. Ap- ply to Director, New York Infirmary for Women and Children, 321 East 15th St., New York.

TYPING of manuscripts or other material by educated young woman who can punc- tuate and spell. Address 2,212, Outlook.

FOR sale—Rare steel engraving, "New York in 1855 from the Latting Observatory." Size 3 feet 10 by 2 feet 7. 2,221, Outlook.

PAYING GUESTS—I am trying to find exactly the right place for two charming gentlewomen in their late fifties who want simple home accommodations within an hour and a half of New York. Women of fine feel- ings, they are ladies by instinct and tradition, reduced in circumstances since the war. Two quiet rooms and bath on the first floor are essential. Only simple meals desired. $200 monthly for both. Some one by this means could make enough in her own home in a year or so to go abroad or to send a child to college. Knowing them intimately, I will gladly an- swer any questions regarding their personal- ities or needs. Address Miss Laura J. Hawley, 3149 Newark St., Washington, D. C.

PIANIST—Protestant young woman, Mich- igan University graduate, European training, wishes to exchange instruction for part rent of studio room. 2,246, Outlook.

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Leading Hotels—
NEW YORK AND BOSTON

THE COPLEY-PLAZA
COPLEY SQUARE
BOSTON

THE PLAZA
FIFTH AVENUE at CENTRAL PARK
NEW YORK

Two hotels that enjoy world-wide fame for their luxurious appointments, charming surroundings and most excellent cuisine

We shall be pleased to send illustrated booklet upon request

FRED STERRY.
EDWARD C. FOGG.
MANAGING DIRECTORS.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, OF THE OUTLOOK, PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT NEW YORK, N. Y., FOR OCTOBER 1, 1922.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Robert D. Townsend, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Managing Editor of THE OUTLOOK, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher—The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City. Editor—Lyman Abbott, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City. Managing Editor—R. D. Townsend, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City. Business Managers—The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

2. That the owners are: The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., N. Y. City.

Stockholders of The Outlook Company owning 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock:

Lawrence F. Abbott..381 Fourth Ave., New York City	N. T. Pulsifer.....456 Fourth Ave., New York City
Lyman Abbott.....381 Fourth Ave., New York City	Lawson V. Pulsifer....456 Fourth Ave., New York City
W. H. Childs.....17 Battery Place, New York City	Chas. Stillman, C. C. Stillman, E. G. Stillman (Trustees for J. A. Stillman)...55 Wall St., New York City
Travers D. Carman ...381 Fourth Ave., New York City	Chas. Stillman, J. A. Stillman, E. G. Stillman (Trustees for C. C. Stillman)...55 Wall St., New York City
Walter H. Crittenden..309 Broadway, New York City	Chas. Stillman, J. A. Stillman, C. C. Stillman (Trustees for E. G. Stillman)...55 Wall St., New York City
William C. Gregg.....330 Prospect Av. H'kensack, N.J.	Dorothea V. A. Swift..27 East 62d St., New York City
Frank C. Hoyt.....381 Fourth Ave., New York City	Robert D. Townsend..381 Fourth Ave., New York City
Helen R. Mabie.....Summit, N. J.	
Harold T. Pulsifer ....381 Fourth Ave., New York City	

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

(Signed) ROBERT D. TOWNSEND, Managing Editor. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of September, 1922.

(Signed) J. LYNN EDDY.

[SEAL] Notary Public, Westchester County; New York County Clerk's No. 72; New York County Register's No. 4063; Certificate filed in New York County; Commission expires March 30, 1924.

BY THE WAY

"For over a period of a quarter of century when, in an editorial c pacity, I was connected with 'Life,' say Thomas L. Masson in the New Yor "Herald," "we made it a rule never t make any strained effort to get into th paper anything humorous, and it becam a venerable joke with us that some da or other we would issue a humorou number. We see 'Punch' constantly pu lishing the most serious things. Fo example, one of the most moving poem of the war ('In Flanders Fields') wa published in 'Punch.' Humor's true pu pose is to act as a leaven. . . . One reminded of that old anecdote of th one-time editor of 'Punch' when a fellow guest at a dinner table asked him if h ever got anything good for his pape 'Oh dear, yes,' was the reply. 'Then said the other, 'Why don't you publis it?'"

The catalogues of the great mail-orde houses are among the most interestin examples of American typography, i sued as they are for gratuitous distribu tion yet costing hundreds of thousand of dollars in the aggregate. One o these huge catalogues that has latel come to our desk—that of Montgomer Ward & Co., of Chicago—contains on page printed in twelve different lan guages, for the benefit of the variou races that fill America's melting-pot These are, as printed in the book Czechoslovacky, Deutsch, Espanol, Fran çais, Hollandsh, Italiano, Norsk, Polskie Portuguese, Russian, Suomea, Svenska The announcement is made in each lan guage that orders written in that lan guage will receive just as prompt atten tion as if written in English. "Suomea," in the above list, the reader may be re minded, refers to the Finnish language

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Under the heading "The Best Old One" the "Journal" of the American Medica Association prints this:

There was a doctor by the name of
Beck
Who fell in a well and broke his neck.
It served him right;
The fault was his own:
He should have tended the sick and
let the well alone.

Behind closed iron gateways at the Palace of Sans Souci, in Potsdam, near Berlin, lies an unkempt and grass-grown driveway. It was once the main ap proach to the palace, which was built by Frederick the Great. But Napoleon, as the conqueror of Prussia, used that driveway when he lived for a while at Sans Souci, and on his downfall the road he used was blocked up and a new one built. So says a contributor to the New York "Times," who has recently visited Potsdam and found it redolent of the memories of Frederick the Great and trying to forget the sojourn of William II. He recalls Napoleon's tribute to Frederick as he and his officers stood before the old warrior's tomb: "Hats

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off, gentlemen! If he who is in that tomb were alive now, we should not be here!"

Who buys a buggy in these days of the omnipotent motor car? Apparently plenty of people, for the Carriage Builders' National Association has just held its fiftieth anniversary jubilee meeting in New York. Its secretary says: "Notwithstanding the growth of the automobile, the carriage trade is not dead and can never die. There will always be a place for the horse and buggy as long as there are farms in America. Prosperous farmers nowadays not only have their automobiles, but keep buggies, too, for traveling over roads that are sure death to rubber tires."

The word "sox" as a plural of "sock" is often seen in placards in shop windows, though it seems to have no place in the dictionaries. A New York butcher has in his window a sign, "Roasting Chix." Perhaps the locksmiths and clockmakers may yet have their signs read, in large letters, LOX and CLOX, for the word smallpox has become the accepted form, though we have to think a moment before we remember that it simply denotes "small pocks," or scars.

A booklet called "Art in New York," which is on sale at news-stands and bookstores in the city, will help the sightseer to find some noteworthy artistic achievements which perhaps he might otherwise miss. "Starred" items picked out at random from the booklet are interesting:

Continents, marble groups by D. C. French, on steps of Custom House.

Peter Cooper, by Saint-Gaudens, Bowery and Fourth Avenue.

Washington, by Henry M. Shrady, Williamsburg Bridge Plaza.

Richard M. Hunt, by D. C. French, Central Park.

Joan of Arc, by Anna V. Hyatt, Riverside Drive and 93d Street.

Maine Monument, by Attilio Piccirilli, Columbus Circle.

Pulitzer Memorial, fountains by Karl Bitter, Fifth Avenue and 59th Street.

Franz Sigel, statue by Karl Bitter, Riverside Drive and 106th Street.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Charles W. and Arthur A. Stoughton, Riverside Drive at 90th Street.

Horse Tamers, by F. W. MacMonnies, Prospect Park, Brooklyn.

Appellate Court, James B. Lord, Architect, Madison Avenue and 26th Street.

From the "Columbia Jester:"

"I don't see why you call Jamieson tupid. He says a clever thing quite ften."

"Exactly. He doesn't seem to realize t should be said only once."

From the Stockholm "Kasper:"

Old Dame—"When I was your age, a oung man would never let a lady stand n a tram-car."

Young Man—"No. At that time, ıa'am, people traveled in stage-coaches."

Adv. No. 2

To Men of Business

To men of business, "big" and "little."

To farmers—to all who toil with hand or brain.

To stimulate "thrift and saving" among the millions who labor—such as the world has never before seen.

To stabilize business, build confidence, pour the oil of peace and prosperity on the troubled waters of unrest.

To get for YOU who are now "thrifty" 4 per cent, compounded semi-annually, on your "daily balance" of every surplus dollar you possess—even the dollars in your pocket, cash drawer and safe.

To get for YOU whenever you want to "borrow" money, all you want and **can adequately secure,** for "long time" or "short time," at the "market price for money."

Without an iota of "fiat" fallacy, without an atom of "inflation."

Without a shadow of "injustice" or of "favoritism" to any "class" or "interest." To do all this:

Unfetter the existing Postal Savings Bank, now "shackled"—"hamstrung"—by cunning, short-sighted greed.

THRIFT and PROSPERITY, Peace, Honor

The Gist of It All

The nation has had a Postal Savings Bank since January, 1911.

Every other savings bank in the world makes at least the pretense of serving the interest of depositors, getting for them the largest possible returns consistent with safety and availability.

The Postal Savings Bank has been shackled by the opposite rule, attempting to get from depositors as much money as possible for the least possible interest, paying them only 2 per cent per annum, on money left in the bank at least one year. In practice this return is less than 1½ per cent. Furthermore, the law permits the funds now in the Postal Savings Bank to be loaned to commercial banks at 2¼ per cent, the banks loaning it to the Government, and to the people, at anywhere from two to four and five times that rate, and yet at no time has the market price for money on the solidest security been less than 3½ to 4 per cent, and today, as everyone knows, is 6½ to 8 and 9 per cent. It is now proposed:

First—The Postal Savings Bank shall be open and accessible to all without limit as to amounts that may be deposited, and interest thereon paid for any period of time, as is customary with commercial banks.

Second—These deposits shall be loaned at the market price for money on security that is good beyond question. This should make, in these times, the net income for deposits at least 6 per cent, gradually diminishing to 5 or less as world prosperity returns.

Third—Four per cent semi-annual compound interest will go directly to depositors.

Fourth—The balance of the profits shall be paid twice a year into the United States Treasury, thus making possible the reduction of taxes and thereby benefiting the whole citizenship, including, of course, the depositors. This, it is estimated, should bring into the U. S. Treasury, **without taxing anybody one cent,** an annual income of at least $120,000,000, to possibly $300,000,000 or more.

Fifth—Every banking institution in the United States in good standing may become an agent for the Postal Savings Bank, both to receive deposits and to make loans, receiving for such service a small commission on both deposits and loans.

The Postal Savings Bank will thus become the greatest and strongest bank in the world, one vast national reservoir of the people's savings, available for loans to all who furnish proper security. There will be no favoritism to any class or interests—practically no limitation to loans except the limitation of good security and use in harmony with public good.

Sixth—The present gold standard is not affected and will be permanently maintained, yet gold is made no longer either fetish or a scarecrow.

Seventh—The Postal Savings Bank will be placed beyond the power of domination by any interest or class. It will have no power of either inflation or contraction, these powers being left in the exclusive possession of the existing Federal Reserve Banks.

Eighth—It will quickly mobilize and put into ordinary bank channels over three billion dollars ($3,000,000,000) of money not now in any bank—the identical kind of money that is now the foundation resource of all banks.

Ninth—With this bill in operation there will be scores of millions of depositors, instead of half a million as at present, with deposits exceeding thirty billions, possibly soon nearer one hundred billions, instead of one hundred and fifty-five million deposits as when this is written.

For details, facts uncontroverted, arguments unanswered—unanswerable—see "THRIFT AND PROSPERITY," by Senator Morris Sheppard, of Texas, and John B. Alden, Neshanic, N. J., farmer, ex-editor and book publisher; $1 at book stores, or free at Public Libraries.

PUBLIC OPINION is irresistible. YOU help make it. READ the book for facts, simple, overwhelming logic. SEND THIS to Congressmen, Senators, Editors, Public Men; ask them "Why not?" Tell your thought. Inclose in all letters. Discuss with neighbors. These slips for letters at rate of 5 for 1c, postpaid, from Alden.

Honesty is the best POLICY. Godliness is PROFITABLE—economic truth, not buncombe, not cant. Pleased customers more PROFITABLE than "skinned" customers. Dropping water wears stone—**Keep at it.** Ink beats dynamite. Pen mightier than sword—**swing it!**

At Book Stores, or of The Outlook, or of Alden, Neshanic, N. J.

To Proprietors of Winter Resort Hotels

Many advertising schedules for the fall and early winter are now being made up.

The special classified Hotel Section of The Outlook offers a most effective and economical means of reaching many thousands of Outlook readers who take winter vacation trips.

A recent investigation in 20 cities shows that 39% of Outlook subscribers visit winter resorts.

The special classified hotel rate is only 60 cents a line. Just send us your booklet and we will prepare copy for your approval.

Department of Classified Advertising

THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 381 FOURTH AVE., NEW YORK

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COOK'S
TRAVELERS' CHEQUES
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SAFETY - LIQUIDITY - CONVENIENCE
Holders enjoy all the inestimable advantages inherent in our net-work of 150 offices and our world-wide banking connections
New York
Chicago Philadelphia Boston San Francisco
Los Angeles Montreal Toronto Vancouver
THOMAS COOK & SON
TRAVELER'S CHEQUE FOR FIFTY DOLLARS
$50
PAY FIFTY DOLLARS

WHITING-ADAMS
BRUSHES
ALWAYS SUIT — NEVER FAIL
ALL KINDS
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

Paint Brushes
Varnish Brushes
Toilet Brushes
Artists' Brushes
Household Brushes
Railroad Brushes
VULCAN
Rubber Cemented
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ROBERT HILLYER is a young poet whose work has already met with marked success. He was graduated from Harvard University in 1917, and that same year his first book, "Sonnets and Other Lyrics," was published. His two later books are "The Five Books of Youth" and "Alchemy," and a new volume, "The Hills Give Promise," is in the process of preparation. Mr. Hillyer spent the summer of 1917 with the Norton-Harjes Ambulance Corps on the Verdun front. Afterward he served with the A. E. F. and had the rank of first lieutenant at the time of his discharge. He was attached to the American Commission to Negotiate Peace and detailed as courier.

GILBERT H. GILBERT submits an article on the proposed development of the St. Lawrence, written from the point of view of an engineer, and not from any partisan interest. His knowledge of the subject has been obtained over an experience of twenty years while he was engaged as contracting engineer in building canals and channels over that portion of the St. Lawrence that it is proposed to develop. This project is one which the transportation situation makes of vital interest.

UPTON CLOSE is the pen-name of an American journalist of many years' residence in China. Mr. Close writes concerning his association with Wu Pei-fu:

> Wu is a man who is remaking China, and doing it on lines which will appeal to the American people. I am the only correspondent who has stayed with him throughout the struggle, and I am writing a 40,000-word illustrated book on my experiences with him through the war. I am handling the material from the standpoint of personal adventure and the daily life and character of a Chinese conqueror and his staff.

AFTER a silence of several months, Charles K. Taylor again contributes one of his valuable papers on the boy and his problems.

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